The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 21, 1919, Temperature 57. Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 87. February 21, 1918, Temperature 53

No. 17,395. 英曆千九百十九年二月二十二號 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1919. 中華民國八年歲次己未 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

M. CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Paris reports that M. Clemenceau passed an excellent night.

On the previous evening, M. Clemenceau was in excellent spirits, and sent a message to Lloyd George, thanking him for his telephonic inquiries, and saying he was getting on very well. Nevertheless the doctors say it is difficult to make a definite statement as to the effects of the wound for two or three days. It is impossible yet to use the X rays.

Mr. Lansing, one of the earliest visitors, said that M. Clemenceau's condition was such that important matters of the Paris Conference could be referred to him without the slightest delay. Moreover, the work of the conference is so well organised that it can continue almost uninterruptedly.

It is expected that the Council of Ten will meet as usual to-morrow, with M. Pichon or Mr. Balfour presiding.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Reuter learns that the following represents the present situation on the different Russian battle fronts. In North Russia the position at Murmansk and Archangel is unchanged. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are massing troops here, that their numbers have been more than doubled since the beginning of the year, but there are no signs of an ambitious offensive at present. On the eastern front the Siberian army is extending its right wing northwards from Tcherdin to Ustnemmskoi, where there has been fighting. A Siberian counter-offensive further south continues satisfactorily. On the southern front General Denikin has gained an overwhelming victory, as was cabled earlier. The whole of the Stavropol province is now cleared of Bolsheviks who are holding their front with their left flank resting on the Caspian. General Denikin also occupied the valuable oil-wells at Grosny and is in touch with the advance-guard of General Thomson's force at Petrovsk. The defeated Bolsheviks are in a most uncomfortable situation, owing to bad communications, and more important successes of the volunteer army are anticipated. The Don army has had extremely heavy fighting during the past week along the whole front from Tsaritsin to Mariopol. and it has to be admitted that the Bolsheviks generally had the best of it, chiefly owing to the demoralised state of the Cossacks. A counter-offensive by the left wing to the east of Bakmut, however, slowed down their advance, and resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners and two guns, while a second Soviet division composed almost entirely of Chinese and Lettish troops was almost entirely destroyed.

BELATED "HAVAS" MESSAGE.

London, Feb. 14.
[Delayed].

In many respects yesterday was the most fruitful day of the Peace Conference. Definite progress was made towards peace. The Supreme War Council concluded a debate on the new armistice conditions, adopting the view that the next armistice terms should form a definite part of the peace treaty. The attendance included Messrs Foch, Douglas Haig, Petain, Pershing, and Diaz. New armistice terms of a peremptory character, involving the destruction of militarism in Germany, were made. These are not presented as matter for negotiations, but as demands to be complied with by a defeated nation. With reference to the future safety of France an important suggestion was made by Marshal Foch. On the Rhine should be no military establishment of any kind; the left bank of the Rhine should have no munition factories, no conscription, no store of arms. The French would like the League of Nations to maintain a permanent military general staff empowered with authority to call into instant action a great international military force for the frustration of any sudden German aggression.

The Farman aerobus "Goliath" after its return from London left Paris at 10 in the morning with 15 passengers, arriving at Brussels after midday.

The French liner "Touraine," of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, is on its way to New York, the first passenger liner leaving Havre since hostilities ceased.

DEVIL'S BROOD.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Copenhagen has heard from Munich that Prince Joachim of Prussia, a son of the ex-Kaiser, has been arrested on suspicion of being connected with certain intrigues.

MINERS FAVOUR NATIONAL STRIKE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The ballot of the South Wales miners resulted in 32,903 voting in favour of a national strike, and 7,990 against.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE SHOOTING OF M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, February 20th.

M. Pichon, describing the attack on M. Clemenceau, said that, after the first shot, M. Clemenceau exclaimed: "He's missed me," but he knew that other shots might be fired. It was indeed a later shot that struck him. Several bullets lodged in the Premier's overcoat.

The scene of the outrage was only 50 yards from M. Clemenceau's house, whither he walked.

It appears that Cottin, who was a studious youth, a teetotaller, and a non-smoker, belonged to a group of anarchists of a supposedly harmless, oratorical order.

He had apparently no accomplices, though a man was arrested for protesting against the crowd's attempt to lynch Cottin. The man arrested is an ex-soldier, invalided owing to heart trouble.

REFERENCES IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 20th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Wedgwood, Mr. Bonar Law stated that six shots were fired at M. Clemenceau. One hit his shoulder, after which, with characteristic power and strength of will, M. Clemenceau walked home. He declined to go to bed until ordered by the doctor, who was of the opinion that he would be up again in a day or two. (Loud cheers.)

The Government was immediately sending a message of sympathy and indignation.

The suggestion that the Speaker should send a special message on behalf of the House was contrary to all precedent but would be considered. (Cheers.)

LONDON, February 19th.

It is confirmed that M. Clemenceau was not seriously wounded. He was able to walk home.

PARIS, February 19th.

Cottin, M. Clemenceau's assailant, is twenty-three years of age, a cabinet-maker by profession, and a militant anarchist.

A soldier accompanying M. Clemenceau's chaffeur fired at Cottin with a revolver.

M. Clemenceau, in the afternoon, remained bright and cheerful, and had a lengthy interview with Marshal Foch.

M. Clemenceau is of the opinion that he recognised his assailant as a man he saw loitering, when returning home the previous evening.

PARIS, February 17th.

The condition of M. Clemenceau at three this afternoon was the same, but the temperature had slightly risen.

M. Clemenceau is resting. Visitors are excluded.

PARIS, February 18th.

Fuller details show that M. Clemenceau was driving through the streets when the would-be assassin suddenly sprung from a public conveyance where he had been waiting and fired five times. The shots pierced the hood of the car, but only one hit the aged Premier.

The Police seized the assailant, but not before he fired two shots at them, wounding two. The crowd would have given him a bad time had not the Police got him off quickly.

The Premier's chauffeur was slightly wounded.

The culprit's name is Cottin, and he is a native of Compeigne.

Eminent physicians announce that M. Clemenceau was hit in the posterior part of the right shoulder. The wound is a penetrating one, without a visceral lesion.

The patient's general condition is perfect.

GERMANY.

BALE, February 10th.

A telegram from Weimar states that the Government, discussing the critical situation in the Rühr region, where nine-tenths of the mines were in the hands of Communists, who were preventing the transport of coal, sent a telegram to Hanover, and 30,000 loyal troops were brought in to suppress the strike.

The Spartacists, on February 16th, occupied 100 pits in 40 communal centres in the Rühr basin.

FRANCE'S WAR COSTS.

PARIS, February 17th.

France's war expenditure, up to January 31st, amounted to £7,280,000,000, of which, £720,000,000 was raised by taxation, the remaining expenditure, including compensation (£400,000,000) redemption of German currency in Alsace-Lorraine (£100,000,000), and allowances to soldiers and their families (between £170,000,000 and £240,000,000).

The debit balance of £960,000,000 does not reckon much large and long continuing expenditure, including compensation (£400,000,000) redemption of German currency in Alsace-Lorraine (£100,000,000), and allowances to soldiers and their families (between £170,000,000 and £240,000,000).

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT.

Replying to another question, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government possessed a list of the chief culprits in connection with the ill-treatment of British prisoners, but emphasised that action could only be taken in conjunction with the Allies.

LONDON, February 19th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lambert, asked for the names of the Plenipotentiaries who are actually empowered to agree, on behalf of the United Kingdom, to the peace terms.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: The Premier, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes, one representative of the Dominions, and myself.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 19th.

A *communiqué* from Paris, dated February 19th, states that the Reparation Commission to-day received the evidence of Japan, the United States of America, Italy and France.

LONDON, February 19th.

A *communiqué* from Paris, dated February 19th, states that the inter-Allied sub-Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways, met on February 18th and discussed two draft conventions on the internationalisation of rivers, submitted by British and French delegates.

The general principles embodied therein appeared acceptable to all the nations interested.

It was agreed that the revised draft would be drawn up by a drafting Committee consisting of delegates from the British Empire, France and Belgium.

LONDON, February 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George has received an urgent recall to Paris, and is leaving thither immediately, after addressing the Miners' Conference to-morrow.

MILITARY SCANDAL.

LONDON, February 19th.

The hearing of the Rutherford case was resumed to-day. Mrs. Rutherford's maid emphatically denied that she had ever seen anything suggesting improper intimacy between her mistress and Major Seton.

She also stated that, at her mistress's request, she removed a photograph of Major Seton from her mistress's room, the day before Lieut.-Col. Rutherford came home, because Lieut.-Col. Rutherford would have burned any man's photograph he found in the house.

The hearing was adjourned.

U.S. ARMY.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.

The House of Representatives passed an Army Appropriation Bill of over a billion dollars, having previously eliminated the proviso of the Senate calling up a temporary standing army of 540,000.

The Bill restricts voluntary enlistments in peace time to 175,000, enlistments being for a year only, without reserve. The Bill now returns to the Senate.

NEW BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, February 19th.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in London, said:—"We are recruiting a new army for two and three years' service, at a rate of over 1,000 daily. It is essential, in order to disarm Germany and secure reparation, which we are determined to get, to maintain a strong and well-disciplined army on the Rhine. There is no intention of sending a large British force to Russia. If Russia is to be saved, it must be by her own exertions."

LABOUR.

LONDON, February 19th.

The South Wales ballot continues to-day. A two-thirds majority is necessary for a strike.

LATER.

Up to the present, the miners' ballot in South Wales has resulted as follows:—18,000 for a strike, and 2,800 against.

HOCKEY.

STAFF AND DEPTS. v. H.K.D.C.

These teams played a United Services League fixture yesterday at Happy Valley. The Staff had much the best of it in the early stages of the game, Pugh opening the scoring for them. Gallagher and Pugh worked well for the second goal for the Staff, the latter netting the ball. Before the interval, Wood scord the first goal for the Defence Corps. After changing ends the Defence Corps played up strongly, and Hodgson registered the equaliser shortly after the resumption. The Staff had bad luck then losing a player injured, but before the final whistle they snatched a victory, *Horrocks scoring the winning goal.* Result:—

Staff and Depts., 3; H.K.D.C., 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(for account of the concerned)

320 cwts. Pan Head Rivets, ⅝" x 1" to 3"
620 cwts. Pan Head Rivets, ¾" x 1¼" to 3"
590 cwts. Pan Head Rivets, ⅞" x 1¾" to 3"
4½ tons Round Mild Steel Bars, 3/16" x 16'/20'
5 tons Round Mild Steel Bars, 5/16" x 16'/20'

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

ON

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
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A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,

Comprising:—

Cherrywood drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa & easy chairs, pile carpets & rugs, pictures,
&c., &c., &c.
Teak sideboard, extension dining table & chairs, dinner waggon, glass & crockery ware,
&c., &c., &c.
Double & single teak wardrobes with mirrors, toilet tables, washstands, toilet crockery,
&c., &c., &c.
Pantry & Kitchen utensils.

Also

Electric light fittings, 2 ceiling fans & 2 desk fans.
1 Chubb's Safe,
1 Hand Sewing Machine,

N. B. Most of the above furniture made by Lane Crawford & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 26th. inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all messuages erections and buildings thereon now known as No 298 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199,

The annual Crown Rent $21.00

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MR. S. W. TS'O,
Solicitor for the Mortgagees
or the undersigned
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria, Hongkong and known as 38 Tung Man Street To be sold by order of the Mortgagee BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

on
THURSDAY, March 6, 1919,
at 3 p.m.
BY
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,—
Auctioneer.
At his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars of the above mentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria,—Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Section C. of I. L. 1958 with the buildings thereon known as No. 38 Tung Man Street.

The property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 created therein by the Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 1958.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 375 square feet or thereabouts, and the proportion of the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is $7.90 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

MR. E. L. AGASSIZ,
Solicitor for the Vendor
24, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 21, 1919.

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BRITISH COLONIES
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When resting, the fly can often be observed to regurgitate its crop contents, until there is suspended from the end of its proboscis a drop nearly as big as its head. This fluid is drawn in and out with gusto so long as the fly is undisturbed, but is dropped if alarm leads to hasty flight. A cropful of fecal fluid may thus be deposited on the surface of food ready for human consumption, and the deposit may easily contain 5,000 enteric bacilli or other intestinal infective organisms.
Well fed house-flies defecate about once every five minutes.

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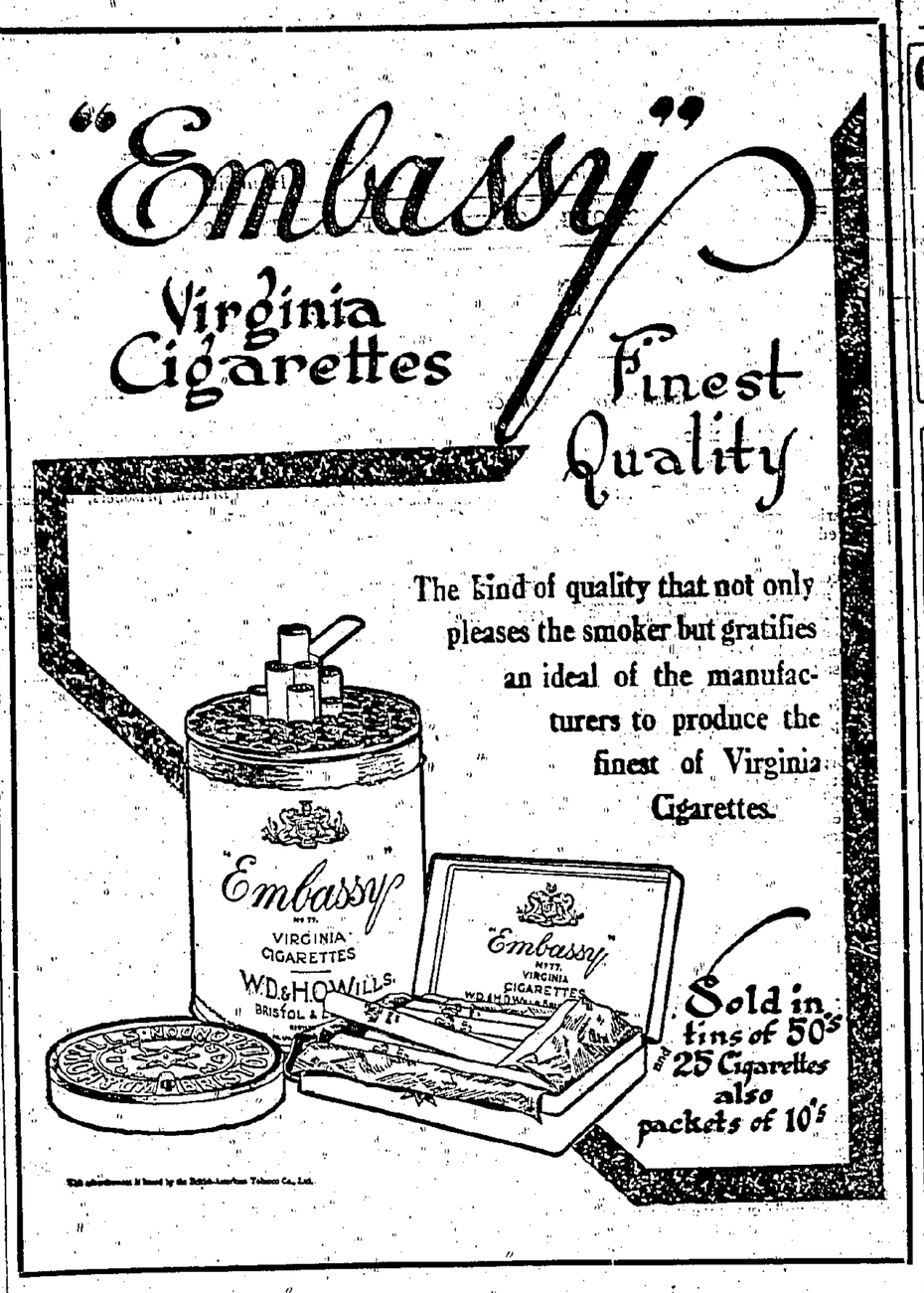

£5 FOR 38-HOUR WEEK.

The executive of the Railway Clerks' Association at Birmingham adopted demands to be laid immediately before the Railway Executive Committee. These include standard wages for railway clerks from £70 a year at 16 to £250 at 28, with an additional £20 a year for London clerks. They also include a working week of 38 hours for day duty and 34 for night duty.

BARON SCHROEDER'S COAL.

Arising out of the seizure of Baron Schroeder's coal, three Army Service Corps lorry drivers, named Temple, Yates, and Haslin, were fined £1 each at Camberley for stealing five sacks of coal, the property of the King. Percy Blyth, a corporal, was fined £2, and Edith Croombes, wife of a soldier over-seas, £1 for receiving the coal.

The first three men were engaged with German prisoners in removing the anthracite coal from Baron Schroeder's residence at Englefield Green to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. On the way, by the instructions of Blyth, they left five sacks of the coal with Mrs. Croombes, who said she received the coal as a present from Blyth.

The three drivers admitted having received 1s. 6d. each from Blyth, who said that he, in turn, got the money from Mrs. Croombes.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN PHILIPPINES.

British capital invested in the Philippines amounts to more than the financial interests of all other nationalities combined, and is over twice as much as the investment of American capital, according to statistics which are published in the first bulletin of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.

The figures on foreign capital invested in the Islands are as follows: Great Britain, Pesos 1,340,000,000; United States, Pesos 544,000,000; Germany, Pesos 179,000,000; Japan, Pesos 123,000,000 and Netherlands, Pesos 59,000,000.

There is now operating about Pesos 95,603,000,000 worth of capital in the various domestic corporations of the Islands. Domestic corporations registered numbered 1,886 with an authorized capital of Pesos 207,160,000,000.

Of the trade relations of the Philippines with other countries, the bulletin has the following data: United States controls 69 per cent. of the volume of trade; Japan, nine per cent.; United Kingdom including Canada and Australia, one per cent.; China, three per cent.; and the rest is divided between Spain, Netherlands, Switzerland, Siam and other European countries.

SCOTLAND'S SAVINGS.

Scotland has about 4,000 War Savings Associations, and in 12 months the numbers of certificates bought averaged £2 17s. per head of the whole population.

Reports from 26 of the largest towns show that sales of War Bonds to the end of November 1917 were £6,971,376, while the returns up to the end of June 1918 from the same towns were £54,342,236. A five weeks' Tank Campaign has since brought in £28,161,460.

HYMN JOKES.

A word on hymn-jokes: In a homely chat on favourite hymns, the son and heir said he liked that one best where the little Jew boy stole the old gentleman's watch! The hymn-if index was useless here, and the reference took some searching for. Here it is, familiar to all:

The old man meek and mild,
The priest of Israel, slep;
His watch the Temple child,
The little Levite, kept.

HELIUM.

That is a funny story from America of the discovery of a "wonderful gas called helium," non-inflammable and lighter than hydrogen, which it is to supersede for use in airships. Helium is not lighter than hydrogen; as a matter of fact, it is four times heavier. Neither is it new, in the sense of just being discovered.

It was spectroscopically discovered in the sun by Janssen and Lockyer 50 years ago, and proved to exist also on the earth by the late Sir William Ramsay in 1895. Ten years later Professor Onnes, at Leyden University, succeeded in liquefying this intractable gas by forcing it down the heat gradient to the frigid temperature of minus 268deg. C., or 482deg. of frost on Fahrenheit's scale—its "boiling point."

LORD RAGLAN.

In Lord Raglan's long rule over the Isle of Man there have been one or two exciting interludes. The war, with its increased food taxes, fanned the flames of smothered resentment against the absentee governor, when he took, two years ago, a nine months' holiday—and at the promulgation of the laws on Tynwald Hill the rebels demonstrated.

Badges were worn by many in the crowd, proclaiming that "Raglan Must Go!" (R. M. G.); and an old woman, like another Jenny Geddes, threw part of the soil of Man at its Governor. But Lord Raglan behaved with simple dignity, even when an address was presented to him politely demanding his resignation. He has gone, but there are said to be a good many of his admirers in the island who wish he hadn't.

MINERS RETURNING FROM THE ARMY.

A Home paper says: Coal-miners are returning from the Army in a constant stream. Up to the present about 75,000 have returned, of whom it is estimated 7,500 are Scottish miners.

The rate of discharge at the moment is about 5,000 per day, so that there is every prospect of the first 100,000 being released before the end of the year. Machinery has been set up to enable men speedily to obtain work. Men should report for duty at the pit at which they were employed prior to joining the forces.

FAMILY OF FIGHTERS.

War service in four Allied armies has been given by the family of which Mr. Charles Hessel, living at Kennington Park-road, London, is a member.

Mr. Hessel himself was over 50 when war broke out, but he joined the British Army voluntarily, and saw two years' service.

A brother, J. Van Hool Hessel, of Antwerp, is in the Belgian Army, and another brother, Raoul Hessel, of Bordeaux, is with the French forces.

His third brother, Fredk. Cecil, died in Antwerp before the German evacuation, and his nephew, Fredk. Hessel, after escaping from Antwerp, crossed to America, and returned to France with the American Army.

WHO DID IT?

The ex-Crown Prince, in what may be called the advance proof of his his defence for his trial, seems to have omitted only one thing. He has not told us who did initiate the war policy. He is certain that it was not himself; he is nearly as certain that it was not his father. It certainly was not Ludendorff, who had not emerged into importance in 1914. As certainly it was not Hindenburg, who was tranquilly drinking his beer in his North German café, and growling over the Kaiser's ideas of manœuvres strategy. Bethmann-Hollweg is sure that it was not he. Who remains?

Shall we eventually have served up to us the name of some departed villain of whom the world has never heard as the real instigator of the Great War? Who killed Cock Robin? is nothing to it.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON
THURSDAY,
February 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES.
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.
A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)
ON
THURSDAY,
February 27, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.
Also
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new), by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 1 Piano by Ernest Kaps, Dresden in very good condition and one Reliance" Typewriter (new)
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
ON
FRIDAY,
February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m., at No. 2 Humphreys Building, Kowloon.
THE SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c., &c., &c.
therein contained,
including:—
Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm chairs (English make), a few pieces of Blackwood Furniture, etc.
Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes, Toilet Table, Washstand,
&c., &c., &c.
Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.
On view day of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

G. R.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,
at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Coy.'s Premises,
War Department Material,
As follows:—
250 Rails weight about 53 tons, SCRAP IRON comprising:— Angle, Round, Flat, Sheet Iron, &c. about 140 tons.
Date of Sale will be published later.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,—
One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order,
DESCRIPTION:
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke,
Boiler, 12 x 10·6, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.
Also
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
And
2 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
February 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
One Upright cottage Piano especially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York,
(Practically new)
One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard & Collard in good condition.
Particulars from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer
"HECTOR,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after February 21.
Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, Chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after Feb. 28, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before March 14, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWIJCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Feb. 18, 1919.

NOTICES.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant at 11.45 A.M.
Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1919.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday (Off-Day),
February 24, 25, 26 and March 1.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY and WALSH, LIMITED or at the Gate. Price $10 for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, $3).
No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 22nd February.
No Servants will be allowed inside the ENCLOSURE of the Race Course during the Race Days WITHOUT TICKETS, which can be had on application to the Undersigned. These Tickets are only available for Servants while in attendance on their employers or when on duty at the various Stands.
Any Chinese found loitering about with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit them and the holders thereof will be removed from the Enclosure.
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1919, at NOON, when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the EIGHTH day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—
"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz:—
"In Article 82 the word "five" shall be substituted for the word "four".
The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.
Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.
By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 14, 1919.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st. December 1918.
THE REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 21st February to FRIDAY, 28th February, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no TRANSFER of SHARES can be REGISTERED.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, Feb. 15, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending December 31, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, February 27, 1919, UNTIL TUESDAY, March 4, 1919, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, $1. PREPAID.
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

LOST, STOLEN, OR STRAYED.

FROM "Crowanest" No. 152, The Peak, SEALYHAM TERRIER DOG, rough haired white with black markings, aged about one year. Last seen on Barker Road. A suitable reward will be given. Communicate above address.

LOST.

A BLACK SPANIEL PUPPY (BITCH) aged about 5 months. White patch on chest. A reward will be given on finder returning same. D. J. LEWIS, Leuristen.

TO LET.

TO LET.—1, Chatham Road, 5 ROOM HOUSE. Apply 3, Chatham Road, Kowloon.

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 4 The Peak (Bahar Lodge) Fully FURNISHED. Apply to:— H. A. LAMMERT.

TO LET

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A 5 roomed-house with Tennis Court in Minden Villas, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1919

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese races desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily at the PASS OFFICE, Post Office Building.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

INTIMATIONS.

BILLIARDS.
PALACE HOTEL

EXHIBITION GAME
CAPT. E. B. GREEN
v.
MR. J. GIBSON
GAME 500 UP.
Commencing at 8.30 P.M.

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCES
WILL BE HELD
on
MONDAY, February 24th
and
SATURDAY, March 1st
DINNER $1.00
DANCE $1.00
D. M. GOODALL,
MANAGER.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

RACE WEEK.

DINNER DANCES WILL BE HELD ON:—
TUESDAY, 25TH. February
AND
WEDNESDAY, 26TH. February.

SPECIAL Table d'Hôte Menus will be served in the MAIN DINING ROOM at $2.50 per head and in the GRILL ROOM at $3.50 per head.
TABLE BOOKINGS AT HOTEL MAIN OFFICE.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUMBIA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on February 24, 1919, at 10 A.M.
All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after February 26, 1919, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 19.

NOTICES.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1919.

WHAT IS A FREE PRESS?

A good deal of nonsense is talked by a certain sort of journalist, the sort that likes to think the Press is the "Fourth Estate," and that journalism is one of the learned professions. One would think to hear them that the Press is an end of itself, instead of a mere instrument of the people. It was no compliment, really, to call it the "Fourth Estate." It is easily in these days, when it fulfils its function of mouthpiece for the people, the First Estate of the Realm, since the people, by common consent, is supreme. Many old-fashioned journalists still think their job is to lead and teach the people, but the time and the condition for that long since passed.

The "freedom of the press" is not an entity either in law or fact. The thing that is established is the freedom of the people. The people is free to gag its press, or to ignore its press, when it feels that way; and roughly that is how the thing works out. The press is only partly free. This is not an allusion to the war censorship, under which it was not free at all; nor to the Law, which in order to prevent licence greatly restricts its activity. It is an allusion to public approval, without which it must fall.

There was a time not far distant, for example, when the public was more ignorant, more bigotted and superstitious, and by consequence more intolerant than it is now. Laws were passed which made "blasphemous" writings—writings which attacked the popular "kultur"—liable to very serious penalties. No matter who made them, there is no denying that they had the people behind them. In later times, these old laws have occasionally been used by vindictive or narrow-minded officials here and there to penalize newspapers, although the people is no longer in sympathy with such, as its opinions have broadened. The earlier public would have wrecked a newspaper which offended in that way, even if the authorities overlooked it. The modern public does not concern itself to defend its faithful mouthpiece when it gets into trouble occasionally for saying what everybody thinks. It is content to use it, without concerning itself too much to preserve it. An American lawyer, defending a paper which had offended a high official, referred to this greater freedom of theological expression in the Press, and got off this shrewd point: "There is heresy in law as well as in religion, and both have changed very much; and we well know that it is not two centuries ago that a man would have been burned as a heretic for owning such opinions in matters of religion as are publicly written and printed to-day. They were fallible men, it seems, and we take the liberty, not only to differ from them in religious opinion, but to condemn them and their opinions too; and I must presume that in taking these freedoms in speaking and thinking about matters of faith and religion we are in the right; for though it is said there are very great liberties of this kind taken in New York, yet I have heard of no information preferred by Mr. Attorney for any offenses of this sort. From which I think it pretty clear that in New York a man may make very free with his God, but he must take special care of what he says of his Governor."

Theoretically, the Press is free to print what the majority of the people are thinking; but it is still held in terror by those old laws, which any irascible official, to serve his personal rancour, can bring to bear. "Blasphemous libel," "seditious libel," and "obscene libel" have been used more than once by bad men to muzzle good men. It is only when the people is made to see that its own right of free speech and opinion is threatened by such attacks on the Press that it bestirs itself, as the people in Rangoon did about seven years ago, and as it has more than once done in England.

As for the War Censorship, it is of no use complaining, except at its inexcusable and unconstitutional continuance. To suppress really objectionable matter, really dangerous to a country at war (say 10 per cent.), 90 per cent. of the censorship doings served no useful purpose. This is due to the peculiar mentality of the military man directly he feels himself in the limelight as the saviour of his country, clothed with authority; and to the fact that everybody everywhere was agreed on the one principle, "What does anything matter so long as we win the war?"

It is not for the journalist as such to fuss and fume about the curtailment of the people's liberty so long as the people itself does not seem to care. At least, this is how we see it. We are the more convinced of it in view of the fact that we do not admire the public when it is fired by adscriptandum writings such as we have seen in the Home press. We would not have the people "led" by a press which of late is so notoriously bought and sold. Really independent newspapers, tied to no clique or party, "unawed" by influence and unbribed by gain," are regrettably rare. Happily, some do exist; but modesty forbids our going further. It may be asked how the people can advance if not led. A people grows and develops with or without it, by a process of nature. It muddles through to progress. Its press, good or bad, is the fly on the wheel so far as that is concerned. Now that the Press has become machinery owned by cliques who wish to lead, or more properly "stampede," the People, it is time to consider the idea of Nationalizing it. One paper to every so many thousand population, with an editor elected by popular vote, and the expenses guaranteed by the Rates. There's your ideally free Press.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day the dollar's demand rate is down one half penny. It is 3s. 1 3-16d.

The leading lady of the Frawley Theatrical Company, Miss K. Browne-Decker, died at Colombo on Feb. 10.

To-day's return of communicable disease shows one Chinese case of small pox and two of cerebro spinal fever.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Great Northern Telegraph Coy.	$50.00
Mr. Chan Kit Hing	25.00
Kau Yu Fong Theatre	50.00
Mr. Mak Chit Fui	10.00

The "Times of Ceylon" has received a cablegram from its London office that the P. and O. mail steamer "Chind wara" with the Ceylon mails of November 24 had a fire in the hold containing certain of the mails including newsepapers, etc. No details are to hand.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood and applied for bail in the case of a Chinese who was caught on board the "San Nam Hoi" yesterday, with 15 taels of prepared opium worth $180 in his possession. Bail was fixed at ten times the value of the opium viz $1,800 and the case was remanded. Mr. Lo was informed by his worship that the bail could be in the form of a security.

A Representative from Cholon, Cochinchina, is visiting Java to superintend the shipping of a complete plant for a sugar-factory which is to be erected at Hiephoa near Saigon on the bank of the Vaico-river. This sugar plantation and mill represent the first European enterprise of sugar planting in Cochinchina. The plantation is entirely conceived and laid out after the system of the Dutch plantations in Java.

The S. S. "Colombia", scheduled to leave Hongkong February 26., will leave the Kowloon Wharf at 4.30 p.m., and for the convenience of passengers returning to Shanghai from the Races, she will drop anchor at Junk Bay until 6.00 p.m. when she will proceed on her voyage to Shanghai. Passengers intending to avail themselves of this convenience are expected to make their own arrangements for launch connection with the steamer at Junk Bay. This Company regrets it is unable to supply launch service.

The break-up of the Austrian Empire will cause the disappearance of the twoheaded eagle and will put an end to one heraldic fraud. When Francis of Austria gave up the pretence of being the heir to the Caesars, together whith his claim to the lordship of the Holy Roman Empire, he should have disbanded the two-headed eagle as his archducal arms. The retention, contend the purists, is equivalent to a private citizen using the arms of an English see because one of his ancestors was a bishop.

HONGKONG RACES.

TRAINING NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The crowd at the Race Course this morning was the largest which has assembled so far to witness the morning gallops. Owing to the rain the course was heavy and the times of the gallops, which were all on the inside course were consequently affected. There was a large number of ladies present and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government was an interested spectator and was accompanied by Sir William Rees-Davies and Mr. Justice Melbourne. Below are the times taken:—

OLD PONIES.

Salamander, three quarters of a mile. 80; 1.15.1; 1.48.

Snuffbox, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 82; 1.5.2.

Black Jack, three quarters of a mile. 80.2; 1.12; 1.43.2.

Dun Duke, three quarters of a mile. 85.1; 1.9; 1.42.

Fairylight and Daintylight, one mile, last three quarters. 85.3; 1.15.2; 1.46.3. Fairylight first.

Standard Dahlia, one mile and a quarter. —; —; 1.11.1; 1.47; 2.17.3.

Upwood Park, one mile. 38.1; 1.17; 1.55.1; 2.25.

Grey Goose, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.9.2; 1.39.3.

Black Cat, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11.1; 1.43.

Attraction Dahlia, one mile, last three quarters. 35.4; 1.9.4; 1.42.1.

Vivat, three quarters of a mile. 34; 1.06.4; 1.38.3.

Triumph, one mile. 36.3; 1.14.1; 1.50; 2.19.1.

Sandy, three quarters of a mile, last quarter. 31.2.

Night Hawk, three quarters of a mile. 38.2; 1.16; 1.47.

Spotted Sand, one mile. 34.2; 1.12; 1.47.4; 2.18.2.

Tytam Chief, three quarters of a mile. 30; 1.4.2; 1.46.2.

Coronet Dahlia, half a mile. 31.3; 1.06.

Siamese Cat, three quarters of a mile. 38.2; 1.11.2; 1.54.2.

Bend Or, three quarters of a mile. 38.2; 1.11.2; 1.54.2.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

Cassius, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.0.2; 1.42.2.

Owon Dahlia, three quarters of a mile. 35.1; 1.0.2; 1.44.4.

Excelsior, half a mile. 34.2; 1.52.

Beach Sand, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.12.2; 1.47.2.

Sea Sand, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.12.2; 1.45.2.

Swallow, three quarters of a mile. 41.4; 1.15.4; 1.49.1.

Thames Dahlia, one mile. 35.3; 1.12.1; 1.46; 2.19.4.

Tarantula, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11.1; 1.43.

King John, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32.3; 1.52. Joined by King Jeff, last three furlongs.

Firefly, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11; 1.44.2.

Gadfly, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11; 1.43.2.

Jeyhoon, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 38; 1.10.

Gris-Gris, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32; 1.5.2.

Tamborine, three quarters of a mile. 33.2; 1.10.2; 1.43.

Rheostat, three quarters of a mile. 33.2; 1.10.2; 1.44.1.

Fairdooze, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32.2; 1.9.

Variety, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 33.2; 1.7.4.

Dalesman, three quarters of a mile. 30.4; 1.14.4; 1.47.2.

Stiggins, three quarters of a mile. 1.48.2.

Blighty, three quarters of a mile. 1.50.3.

Victory Star, three quarters of a mile. 39.1; 1.18.2; 1.48.4.

Cornhill, one mile. 37.1; 1.17; 1.53; 2.24.

Moonlight and Starlight, three quarters of a mile. 33.4; 1.7.2; 1.40. Starlight first.

Burst Lengths, three quarters of a mile. 38; 1.12; 1.44.

Bannock, three quarters of a mile. 38; 1.12; 1.44.

Turf King, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.13; 1.44.4.

DERBY PONIES.

Grey Mouse, one mile. 36.4; 1.13; 1.48; 2.19.

Mountain King, one mile. 34; 1.9.4; 1.44.4; 2.18.

Claret, half a mile. 33; 1.4.

Valley King, three quarters of a mile. 35; 1.7.4; 1.38.3.

Footlight, three quarters of a mile. 36.4; 1.11.1; 1.42.1.

Firelight, three quarters of a mile. 36.4; 1.11.1; 1.42.1.

Olympic Dahlia, one mile, last three quarters. 36.2; 1.10.3; 1.48.2.

Vesuvius Dahlia, one mile, last three quarters. 36.2; 1.10.3; 1.48.2.

Grouse, one mile, last three quarters. 34; 1.8; 1.40.

Wisdom, three quarters of a mile. 35.4; 1.11; 1.42.2.

Pink Eye, three quarters of a mile. 38.1; 1.14.2; 1.44.3.

Weihai Chief, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 34; 1.9.2.

American Chief, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 34; 1.9.2.

Purity Dahlia, one mile, last half mile. 1.43; 2.15.

Alexander, three quarters of a mile. 35; 1.08.1; 1.40.

Onions, three quarters of a mile. —; 1.6; 1.42.

Dusky, three quarters of a mile. 36.1; 1.10.4; 1.42.3.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. W. Logan & Co., report on Feb. 21 as follows:—

The week under review has been active and a fair volume of business has been transacted. The Shanghai Market remains dull owing to the tightness of money.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have again advanced, business having been transacted at $805.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons, are wanted at $410, Unions, at $1,040, and North China's at Tls. 124.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have Buyers at $175 and Hongkong Fires at $350.

Shipping.—Indos have been done for Cash at $159/159½, Douglases have Buyers at $92½ Cash, March $93½; April $95. Steamboats are stronger with Buyers at $20¾.

Docks, and Wharves.—Hongkong Docks have sellers at $160 with buyers at $159, Hongkong Wharves have buyers at $114½ with sellers for March at $116, April $117½. Shanghai Docks are Tls. 132 buyers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come into demand and have risen from our last weeks quotation of $108 to $115 buyers. Business having been done for April at $119. Malabons are wanted at $40.

Miscellaneous.—Cements have buyers at $8.90, Electrics $76½, Waterboats $12½, Hongkong Trams $8, Watsons $6.10, Dairy Farms $27½, China Providents $8, and China Lights $5.

MILITARY FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday evening of Gunner W. L. Catton, of the 83rd Company, R.G.A., who died of pneumonia in the Military Hospital on the previous day. The deceased was ill for only a few days. He had been two years in Hongkong. He was only 26 years of age. The funeral party was under command of Captain E. S. Lucy, R.G.A., commanding deceased's company, Lieut. R. M. S. Thomas, and Lieut. S. Mann being also present with the party. The coffin was covered with a profusion of wreaths from the deceased's officers and comrades, including wreaths from Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Passby, R.G.A., and Headquarter Staff, Captain E. S. Lucy and officers 83rd Company, R.G.A., Members Sergeants' Mess 83rd Company, R.G.A., N.C.O's and men 83rd Company R.G.A.

RED CROSS DANCE.

The American Red Cross arranged a very successful subscription dance at Kingsclere last night (February 21) as a result of which not only were a large number of people delightfully entertained but a considerable sum was added to the treasury of the organization. In connection with the entertainment the organization wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to various business firms in the city for contributions toward the entertainment fund and wishes to express its thanks particularly to Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Company for a case of whisky; Messrs. Gande, Price & Company for a case of whisky; Messrs. Hastings & Hodge for two cases of American beer; Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte for a dozen bottles of claret, six bottles of brandy, and various bottles of liqeurs; Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company for a supply of soda water, pyeris, and various other drinks, and to the British-American Tobacco Company for 100 cigars and 500 cigarettes.

It is expected that a second dance of the same sort will be given during the month of March.

SELECTIONS FOR MONDAY.

THE WONG-NEI-CHONG STAKES:—
Firefly.
Perhaps Not.
Wedding Bells.

THE MAIDEN STAKES:—
Valley King.
Wisdom.
Fairylight.

THE VICTORIA STAKES:—
Triumph.
Sandy.
Black Jack.

THE VALLEY STAKES:—
Burst Length.
Dalesman.
Cassius.

THE CHALLENGE CUP:—
Attraction Dahlia.
Night Hawk.
Upwood Park.

THE TRIAL PLATE:—
Footlight.
Mountain King.
Alexander.

THE GARRISON CUP:—
Cornhill.
Doubtful.
Black Cat.

THE PROFESSIONAL CUP:—
Salamander.
Albion Dahlia.
Formosa Chief.

THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES:—
Fairylight.
Spotted Sand.
Burning Daylight.

THE RACING STAKES:—
Dalesman.
Cassius.
Spade.

WAR BOND DRAWING.

EXPECTANCY ENDED.

Blasting the hopes of many and confirming those of a fortunate few, the prize drawing of the St. Andrew's War Bond lottery took place yesterday evening at 5.30 at the Royal Theatre.

At 5.15 the theatre was packed with pessimists and optimists. Shortly before the hour set for the drawing two of His Majesty's tars gave a short entertainment with bagpipes. Then, to the immense relief of all present, Mr. R. M. Dyer, Chief of St. Andrew's Society, came upon the stage, whereon was mounted the ponderous prize-determining paraphernalia, and commenced the proceeding by saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This afternoon we have arrived at the final stage of the St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing of 1918. You will observe from the figures in front of you that the total number of tickets sold is 28,700, which is an equivalent of $143,500. Of this we donate a sum of $71,750 to War Charities, being 50 per cent. of the grand total, and after paying expenses of $4,750, there remains $67,000 to be divided among 56 prizes, the first of which is $17,610 and the fifty-sixth $50.

On behalf of the committee of the St. Andrew's Society I would like to thank the members and the general public who have so generously subscribed to make the drawing a success. With the £10,000 raised on St. Andrew's day and the result of this venture the Society will have raised for War Charities in 1918 a sum of not less than £21,000.

With this sum the Committee have decided to endow either a ward in some Scottish Hospital for wounded sailors and soldiers, or a convalescent home, or some similar institution, which will bear the name of the Society and will be a permanent war memorial in Scotland from Hongkong. The Committee are in communication with Sir Charles Addis and various members of the Society who are at home or are shortly going home, and hope without much delay to be able to announce what has been arranged. I trust this will meet with the approval of all subscribers.

Before calling on Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, who have very kindly undertaken this work, to begin the drawing I would like especially to thank Mr. John Macdonald, the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Wylie of the Publicity Committee. The labours of those two gentlemen have not been light and our best thanks are due to them. We are also much indebted to the Santa Casa da Misericordia of Macao for their kindness in giving us the use of this machine to conduct the drawing in as efficient a manner as possible.

May I now ask Mr. Lowe to proceed with the drawing.

The massive machinery, containing pellets numbered to correspond with the numbers of tickets sold, was then set in operation, thoroughly mixing the numbers. At the conclusion of this phase of the drawing, during which the majority of the audience was speculating upon just how much of the 1st prize they would spend on a trip home, and whether or not they should buy Maggie that new set of furs she wanted, Mr. E. A. M. Williams, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, secured from a small sphere, wherein had been put 56 marbles numbered from 1 to 56, one marble which proved to be number 29. Then from the larger sphere containing the numbers of tickets sold, he secured one pellet, which was numbered 15,093. The result of these operations was that Prize No. 29, value $210, was won by Ticket No. 15,093. The whole drawing was continued in this manner. As the winning number of each prize was determined, Messrs. D. K. Blair and J. Macdonald announced by whom the ticket had been sold. The entire proceedings took about one hour.

Assisting with the drawing were Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. Ford, Mr. T. A. Martin and Mr. A. J. Martin.

Following is the list of winning numbers:

Prize No.	Value of Prize	No. of Ticket Drawn.
1	$17,610	15033
2	7,050	08018
3	7,050	11409
4	7,050	04784
5	7,050	20126
6	7,050	08344
7	3,520	12236
8	700	24830
9	700	19143
10	700	23086
11	350	13939
12	350	20363
13	350	27676
14	350	05864
15	350	00066
16	350	11949
17	280	22201
18	280	22296
19	280	12900
20	280	03913
21	280	02040
22	280	04018
23	280	11710
24	280	06761
25	210	00824
26	210	21347
27	210	10468
28	210	04441
29	210	15,093
30	210	22,072
31	210	01,320
32	210	18,857
33	210	26,475
34	210	22490
35	140	12395
36	140	07605
37	140	09092
38	140	25174
39	140	07221
40	140	14378
41	140	18977
42	140	16379
43	140	07104
44	140	19083
45	70	14,532
46	70	25934
47	70	04187
48	70	01175
49	50	24232
50	50	04820
51	50	06565
52	50	11638
53	50	28512
54	50	02108
55	50	25107
56	50	03997

The winning tickets were sold as follows:

A. S. Watson, Nos. 1 and 50; Sergeants' Mess, Volunteer Headquarters, No. 2; Mr. W. C. Jack, No. 3; Mr. Reid (Taikoo), Nos. 4 and 28; The Hongkong Club, Nos. 5, 11, 12, 17, 18, 25, 27, 30, 36, 39, 46 and 47; Mr. Garroway (Kowloon Dock), No. 6; Mr. J. M. Gordon, No. 7; Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Nos. 8, 31 and 45; The Hongkong Hotel, Nos. 9 and 44; The Golf Club, Nos. 10 and 43; Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Nos. 13, 33, 38, 55 and 56; The Chartered Bank, Nos. 14, 15, 20, 40 and 50; Mr. Smyth, No. 16; Engineers' Institute, No. 19; Messrs. Powell, Ltd., No. 21; Mercantile Bank, No. 22; Sold in Saigon; Nos. 23, 26 and 52; Mr. R. Sutherland, No. 24; Alexandra Café, No. 29; Mr. R. Henderson, No. 32; A Syndicate took No. 34; Sold in Penang, No. 35; Mr. Morrison (Kowloon Railway), No. 37; Tak Cheong, Nos. 41 and 49; Sold in Haiphong, No. 42; Mr. Wilaress (C.P.R.), No. 48; Mr. W. Nicholson, No. 51; Sincere's, No. 53.

The "China Mail" understands from the Chartered Bank that the first prize in the St. Andrew's War Bond Drawing was won by a Chinese. Up to 11.45 this morning 20 winning tickets had been presented at the Bank, two of them being for $7,500 and the remainder for small amounts. Each ticket had several "shareholders."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FORTNIGHTLY TRADE REPORT.

The fortnightly trade report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, dated Feb. 21, includes the following information.

EXPORTS.

Feathers.—No change.

Ginger.—Market strong and fair demand. Cargo in 2 cwt. casks $22 per picul, Stem $30. Cases of 6 jars, $5.40. Stem $7.20. Day, in ½ picul cases, $27 per picul.

Cassia oil lower. No business. Aniseed oil $175, lower. Small Business. Shelled ground nuts $11.60 per picul. Unshelled $10.80. Wood oil $21.20 per picul. Soy, $27 per five piculs. Human hair, from $18 per picul f.o.b. for waste, up to $300, according to quality. Nothing doing in cassia.

IMPORTS.

Cotton piece goods, and fancy goods. During the early part of the interval there was a fairly good demand for staples and considerable turnover. Buyers having satisfied immediate requirements, the market is quiet. Fancy goods entirely neglected.

Yarns,—

The heavy drop in Exchange coupled with light stocks, has caused dealers again to enter the market. A fair number of bales was transacted at an advance in value of $3/7 per bale. Prices have gone off somewhat at the close.

Quotations are:—

No. 10s at $196/228. No. 12s at $204/224. No. 16s at $248/258. No. 20s at $247/270. Arrivals 1,500 bales. Sales 5,000 bales. Shipments 100 bales. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 14,000 bales.

Woollens:—

Market dull. Offers made by Bradford recently showing reductions in price (and ability to supply lines that have lately been unobtainable) have me with no response from here. Some business in Blankets is reported.

Raw Cottons:—

No business is passing. Quotations, Chinese staple $44/54. Indian grades $41/51.

Metals:—

There is nothing new to report. Dealers evince no interest in new business, and until they are able to find buyers for their stocks, there is little likelihood of fresh enquiry. They are not likely to operate to any extent for one months—judging from present enquiry.

Sugar.—Market strong.

Rice.—Bangkok, from $3.60 to $9.80. Saigon, from $6.30 to $9.40.

ACTRESS AND HUSBAND.

The petition of Mrs. Madeline Theo Dorothy Reid-Kellett, well known on the stage as Miss Madeline Seymour, for a judicial separation from her husband, Major Alan Gerald Reid-Kellett, a New Zealander, on the ground that he dragged her out of bed and thrashed her with his Sam Browne belt on November, 6 1917 was further heard on December 20 before Mr. Justice Horridge in the Divorce Court. The cruelty alleged was denied.

The petitioner, reappearing in the witness-box, was further cross-examined by Mr. Giveen. As to playing golf and lunching with a man whose name counsel wrote down and handed to her, she agreed that she telephoned to this man that she could not play golf with him as her husband was home on leave. The man replied on the 'phone: "Are you married? I did not know that." With regard to her wedding ring, she said she used to take it off for safety when she played golf and tie it on to a scarf which she was wearing. Her husband objected to the character of this man, and wrote that he had had detectives watching him, and they had discovered that he was keeping bad women. After that petitioner discontinued the acquaintance of the man. She had told her husband that she met the man as a matter of business because he might get her a good part. She knew that her husband had been wounded at Messines and Ypres and had been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry, because he wrote and told a friend of her's. Witness did not get many letters from him after they quarrelled.

Why did you refuse to see your husband at the Alhambra and dodge out of the front door?—Because he had sent up abusive messages by the page-boy insisting on seeing me.

Did you say at the flat that this man friend who lent you money on your necklace had been helping you?—Yes.

Did you say "Do you think I got £20 a week for a small part in 'Potash and Perlmutter in Society.' Laurillard is not a fool, and could have got a girl at £3 a week for the part. Dicky made up the rest of my salary?"—No.

Do you swear that is an invention?—I do.

It was a very small part, and you got £20 a week?—Yes.

Supposing a husband had come home after six months and been told by his wife that she was being allowed £17 a week by another man, would he not be justly angry if he was told that.

Did you say "Dicky" wanted to marry you before you married the respondent?—No.

Questioned as to her money matters, witness said she only wrote to her husband for money which he had agreed to pay. Although she put £1,000 in the bank in 1917, a husband ought to pay something towards his wife's support.

You know he had only his pay?—Yes.

Were you spending money on anything but pleasure?—I have a certain position to keep up. An actress has to dress well to get engagements.

His Lordship—Do you have to pay for your own dresses at the tneatre?—No, my stage "props" are always given me.

Mr. Giveen—You said yesterday that you were religious. You know Christmas is a season of peace and goodwill?

Petitioner—Yes, but it is not always possible to follow religion. We are only human.

After reading a conciliatory letter sent by the respondent to his wife last Christmas and the wife's letter of comment to a lady feiend, counsel said: You describe him there as a thing in the semblance of a man. Was he not a brave soldier?—He was a good soldier, but that did not make him a good husband.

Your husband offered you a separation deed?—He did.

Then why are you bringing this case into Court?—I wish to get protection.

Do you want to get a divorce?—I don't want to be tied all my life to a man I don't love.

Then your answer is yes?—I hope so.

Do you want him to commit adultery?—I hope he will give me cause for a divorce. Witness added that she continued her performances at the Alhambra after the assault.

In re-examination, she said the gentleman friend who had been kind to her was over sixty years of age and there had never been any suggestion of immoral relations.

Mrs. Seymour, the petitioner's mother, of Portslade, said that on 7th November, 1917, she received a frantic telegram from the respondent and went up to see her daughter. She afterwards saw the respondent and he rambled on for hours about a lot of silly little trivialities and accusations against his wife. There was nothing definite. Replying to the Judge, she said that the respondent was desperately sorry that he had struck his wife and promised that he would never do it again.

The repondent, Major Alan Gerald Reid-Kellett, was then called. He said he was thirty-four years old and was born and educated in New Zealand. He was a mining engineer, and was in Northern Nigeria just before the war. Then he came to England and enlisted as a private in King Edward's House. In November, 1914, he was introduced to the petitioner at the Carlton by a flying man, who had since been killed, Captain Liddell, V.C. In February, 1915, he got a commission. He had the Military Cross and the Croix de Guerre, and had been recommended for the D.S.O. and the Legion of Honour. When they became engaged the petitioner knew that he had only his pay, £228, which, with allowances, came to nearly £300 a year. He gave her all the money that he could spare. In April, 1917, he came home on leave, and they had some words at dinner at the Carlton. She told him that he was a tie on her—that being married made it difficult for her to get engagements, and that he must let her go, because, unless she was flighty, she could not get on the stage. Afterwards she said that if they could not agree and she could not get engagements he must give her cause to get a divorce. She also suggested that they should each go their own way and do as each liked. Such suggestions made him furious after being married such a short time. He denied that he ever sent nasty letters to his wife, but he used to receive most cutting letters from her when he was in dangerous situations. At Ypres he was wounded in the leg, back, and arm.

Coming to 6th Noyember, 1917, witness said that when the petitioner admitted him to her flat he said he wanted to see where they stood, as the way they had been going on they were driving each other mad. The conversation turned on her friend Dicky, and she complained that, in consequences of being married, she could only get a rotten little part in "Potash and Perlmutter in Society." She said: "Do you think Laurillard is a fool? Where do you think I get my salary from? Dicky, who is a man with a heart of gold, has made up my salary for me just to help me." She also told him that it was no use him going to see Dicky, because he knew all about witness and was not having any of him. After some further talk he said: "If what you have told me is true, you ought to be flogged." "Upon that," said witness, "she sat up in bed and hit me on the nose with the back of her hand, saying 'Go on, flog me.' With that, I admit I was absolutely furious, and lost my temper. I was not in a very sane sort of state. I admit that I struck her once very hard with the flat of my belt. She threw up her arms and apparently fainted. I caught her in my arms, laid her on the bed, and covered her up."

Mr. Willis (cross-examining)—Do you make any charge of misconduct against your wife?

Respondent—I am only defending myself now. I am not making any charge against her.

His Lordship said this was a very sad case. There was only one act of cruelty proved, and he had no doubt it was a severe blow, a blow which no man in his sane moments ought ever to think of inflicting on his wife. He had no hesitation in saying that he preferred the husband's evidence to the wife's. He was very pleased with the way in which the respondent had spared her in giving evidence. A woman should realise that when she married a soldier and took three-quarters of his pay, he had the right to speak to her when he came home. The respondent had gone through the most terrible experience a man could have, and yet his wife shook him off and shut the door in his face. The petitioner would be wise if she went back to her husband. He was quite sure that she would be treated kindly, because he was just as fond of her as ever. In these circumstances, the petition must be dismissed.

BILLIARDS.

HONGKONG CHAMPIONSHIP.

This competition has been full of surprises. All the prophets have lost heart. What were to be the hardest games turned out fizzles, and dark horses have been romping in. Ties in which smaller interest was shown produced the finest billiards.

Last night P.A. Yvanovich defeated the redoubtable C. S. M. Goodman by 199 points. His best breaks were 43, 40, 36, and and 30. Goodman made one 40.

Yvanovich ... ... 400.
Goodman ... ... 201.

SOLDIERS' CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

A meeting was held in the Soldiers' Club this morning Sgt. Major A. E. Hurle presiding, to accept entries and arrange the draw for this competition. There were nine entries, and the draw resulted as follows:—

1st ROUND.

Royal Navy v. Staff and Departments. Byes: Hongkong Defence Corps, Manchesters, 88th Company R.G.A., Dockyard, No. 2 Company H.K.P.R. (Holders), R.G.A. Sergeants' Mess, and No. 1 Compony H.K.P.R.

2nd ROUND.

Hongkong Defence Corps v. Manchesters.; 88th Co. R.G.A. v. winners of R.N. and Staff & Depts; Dockyard v. No. 2 Co. H.K.P.R.; R.G.A. Sergts. Mess v. No. 1 Co. H.K.P.R.

The first match will commence on Monday, March 3, in the Soldiers' Club. Teams will be composed of 6 players.

STAR FERRY IN COLLLSION.

MISTRESS OF JUNK KILLED.

A fatal collision occurred in the harbour at about 11.30 p.m. last night. The Star Ferry launch "Evening Star" crashed into a junk when midway across the stream.

The mistress of the boat, who was at the helm, was thrown into the water, and is believed to have been drawn towards the propeller of the launch and killed instantaneously.

The coxswain of the launch was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy this morning and charged with manslaughter. He alleged that the junk showed no light and as a consequence of this, the collision took place before he could perceive the danger. Mr. H. W. Looker, his solicitor, said that it seemed to him the proper course was to conduct a marine inquiry first, and with this in view he applied for a week's remand. It would be impossible to come to a decision as to whether the collision was due to negligence on the part of the coxswain without expert nautical assistance. If the inquiry resulted in the coxswain being exonerated, then there would be no purpose in proceeding with the case.

Mr. Wood said he would be ready to proceed with the case when it came up for hearing on Friday afternoon next.

It was agreed that the case would be heard on Friday, subject to any development that might turn up in the meantime.

HONGKONG PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

The following local gentlemen have been added to the committee formed by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, to consider the peace celebration.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Victoria, His Honour the Puisne Judge, The Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Mr. W. S. Brown, Mr. G. W. C. Burnett, Mr. A. Denison, Dr. C. Forsyth, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. G. Grimble, Mr. A. Hicks, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper and Messrs. A. Mackenzie, C. A. Middleton Smith, D. K. Moss, W. L. Pattenden, T. Petrie, P. C. H. Potts, A. F. B. Silva Netto, J. W. Tayler, J. H. Wallace, and G. M. Young.

MERCHANT SERVICE UNIFORM.

Now that a standard uniform has been adopted for the officers of the merchant service, difficulties have been experienced in their obtaining it owing largely to the cloth being held up for naval uniforms. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have drawn attention to the matter, and the Board of Trade are taking steps to secure priority treatment for merchant service uniforms on the same lines as that now given to uniforms of the Royal Navy.

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TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MOORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	13th March	17th April	26th "
NELLORE	9th April	15th May	24th May

TO
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

"EGYPT"	22nd Feb. at Daylight	due Bombay about 9th March

TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &c.

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Superintendent.
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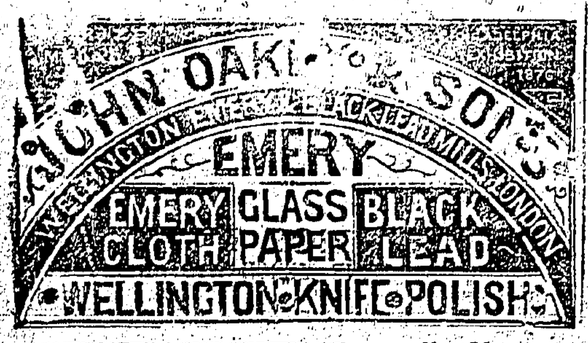
Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.
For JAVA.
RIOJUN MARU ..... due on or about 3rd Mar.
For JAPAN.
BORNEO MARU ..... due on or about 10th Mar.
For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., *Agents.*

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON.....Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
CELEBES MARU .....Sunday, 9th March.
GENOA ..... { Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.
MARSEILLES..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
HIMALAYA MARU .....End of March.
GENOA, BOMBAY & COLOMBO - Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BURMA MARU .....Thursday, 27th February.
BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA—Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.
PEKING MARU .....Middle of March.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
AFRICA MARU .....Saturday, 1st Mar., at 3 p.m.
MEXICO MARU .....Monday, 17th Mar., at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
TAITOKU MARU.....Tuesday, 25th February.
JAPAN PORTS.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY
These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOSHU MARU.....Thursday, 27th Feb. at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
KAIJO MARU .....Sunday, 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m.
JOSHIN MARU .....Monday, 24th Feb., at 9 a.m.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, *Manager.*
Tel. No. 744 & 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.



JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
WUHU	HANGCHOW	Feb. 23, Daylight.
WUHU	SHANSI	Feb. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Feb. 25, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LINAN	Feb. 25, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	TAKING	Feb. 26, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Feb. 27, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Mar. 1, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipments at Woosung.
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamer		To Sail
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHOYSANG	SUNDAY,	Feb. 23, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	YUSANG	MONDAY,	Feb. 24, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	TUESDAY,	Feb. 25, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	THURSDAY,	Feb. 27, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	THURSDAY,	Feb. 27, Daylight.
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	FRIDAY,	Feb. 27, at 8 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY,	Feb. 28, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	YATSHING	SATURDAY,	Mar. 1, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY,	Mar. 7, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwabang" and "Vitim" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon."
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.
Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE: Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Data.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
Tel. No. 215. THE GENERAL MANAGERS
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
REGULAR SAILINGS
BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN and SEATTLE.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS
APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.
Telephone 2888. No. 13, Ice House Street.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.
SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	20,000		28th Feb. from Yokohama.
SHINYO MARU	22,000		5th March.
PERSIA MARU	9,000		27th March.
KOREA MARU	20,000		22nd April from Yokohama.
NIPPON MARU	11,000		29th April from Yokohama.
TENYO MARU	22,000		3rd May.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000		22nd May from Yokohama.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.
Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons		Leave Hongkong:
ANYO MARU	18,500		Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU			May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,200		July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375. KING'S BUILDING.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER.	FROM HONGKONG.	ARRIVE VANCOUVER.
Empress of Russia	13th Mar.	31st March.
Empress of Japan	12th Mar.	2nd April.
Empress of Asia...	27th Mar.	14th April.
Monteagle	5th April.	29th April.
Empress of Russia	24th April.	12th May.
Empress of Japan	7th May.	28th May.
Empress of Asia...	22nd May.	9th June.
Monteagle	10th June.	4th July.
Empress of Russia	19th June.	7th July.
Empress of Japan	2nd July.	23rd July.
Empress of Asia...	17th July.	4th Aug.
Empress of Russia	14th Aug.	1st Sept.
Monteagle	20th Aug.	13th Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also literaries of trips and descriptive literature, apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND.
General Agent, Passenger Department.
PHONE 722.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, via Vancouver, in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States, also to Europe and West Indies, apply to
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
PHONE 43.
HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN		LEAVING.
HAITONG ...	Capt. J. W. Evans.....	TUESDAY,	25th Feb. at 1 p.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. H. Stewart.....	FRIDAY,	28th Feb. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOY.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU
"NANKING" March 27th, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)
THE Steamship
"BLOEMFONTEIN"
will be despatched for:—
NEW YORK via Panama Canal
about the 28th February.
For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE
PROPOSED SAILING.
FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with FROM COLOMBO
EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)
JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.
FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.
Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option. Subject to change without notice.
THE BANK LINE, LTD
General Agents.
Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

SHIPPING.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The grand total net tonnage which arrived at the port of San Francisco in 1918, steam and sail, amounts to 5,440,473 tons in comparison with 7,075,553 tons which arrived in 1917. In view of the fact that the ships Harvard and Yale, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific were taken off the coast (these ships alone would have increased the total tonnage 1,114,640 tons) also many other vessels of large tonnage, this has been a big year for the port. The above tonnage includes only ocean going vessels.

With 10,000 bales of New Zealand wool on board, the British steamer Kurow left Wellington, December 23rd, for San Francisco. This is the first shipment of New Zealand wool to arrive there in three years.

The steamer Colombia arriving here last week from Oriental ports brought 4,614 tons cargo, some of the principal cargo brought were 772 tons cocoanut oil (in bulk), 596 cases cigars, 8,095 bales hemp, 7,326 bags sugar, 10,951 ingots tin, 1,520 bags rice, 1,525 bags coffee and large shipments of ore, fresh fruit, pineapples, tea, etc.

The East Asiatic M/S Jutlandia, under, charter to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., arrived on December 31st from Calcutta via Manila with 8,333 tons cargo, which included 4,092 bales gunnies, 792 bales bags, 898 barrels cocoanut oil, 42,219 bags linseed and 13,200 pieces lumber.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer Tsushima Maru, consigned to Dodwell & Co., en route from the Orient to New York, called there to discharge part cargo and replenish bunkers. Amongst the items of freight landed were 2,000 bags peas, 2,000 cases peanut oil, 1,000 bags beans, 2,700 tubs shoyu, 950 tubs soy, 168 cases porcelain and 40 casks crockery.

SEIZED SWEDE CARGOES.

In the Prize Court the President (Lord Sterndale) had before him the application of the Crown for the condemnation of large cargoes of metal and grain, the latter said to be worth £80,000, seized in the steamships Hero, Zamora, Augusta, and Sydland.

The Attorney-General (Sir Frederick Smith, K.C.), for the Crown, said this was one of the most flagrant cases to deceive that had come to his knowledge. The Swedish Trading Co. laid itself out through approved Austrian intermediaries and smugglers to obtain these cargoes for importation to Austria. The claimants had put in affidavits in which persons of the highest standing in the Swedish commercial world and others who were closely connected with the official world made statements which were totally untrue. They swore that the goods were for consumption in Sweden only. They produced documents which could not have been genuine.

The gravity of the offence, said counsel, was not diminished by the fact that one of the directors of the Swedish Trading Co. was the Swedish Foreign Minister at the time the letters and telegrams were passing through Sweden for Count Luxburg, the German representative in the Argentine.

CHINESE SAILORS LOST.

The number of Chinese sailors and labourers who lost their lives on the sea in consequence of Germany's submarine warfare is 752, according to the latest investigation. Of this number, 109 were sailors. Five hundred and forty-three Chinese coolies were drowned on February 17 when a French mail boat carrying them was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea. There were minor losses of life on other occasions.

TWO STEAMERS IN ONE.

The s. Hongwa made successful trial trips on January 15, says the "Pinang Gazette." The hull of this steamer is that of the Kalgoorlie, and the engines those of the Oscond, both lying in Singapore harbour. Mr. Lim Peng Siang combined the two to produce the Hongwa. The work was carried out successfully at Tanjong Pagar.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

EXTRA

No. 17,395. 號二廿月二年九十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1919. 民國八年歲次己未 PRICE $3.00 Per Month

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK MEETING.

The ordinary annual meeting of this bank was held at noon to-day, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presiding. There were present Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay, E. V. D. Parr, J. A. Plummer, D. Landale, A. H. Compton (Directors), N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), and the following shareholders:—Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Messrs. A. O. Lang, R. P. Thursfield, R. A. Dastur, H. M. H. Nemazee, E. M. Raymond, Ho Wing, D. Macdonald, Arthur W. Smith, D. K. Moss, C. W. Beswick, D. S. Pao-walla, R. M. de Journel, K. D. Gazdar, R. H. Kotewall, Ross Thompson, Rev. Father Robert, J. E. Joseph, J. H. N. Mody, Sydney Michael, E. J. Chapman, C. A. da Roza, S. M. Chuon, M. W. Lo, T. F. Hough, G. H. Potts, J. H. Taggart, H. W. Wrightson, R. Swain, J. K. Tweed, H. A. MacIntyre, G. Towns, Fung Kong Lin, Ho Kwong, Ho Leung, Lo Cheung Ip, Lo Man Hing, A. Shelton Hooper, C. D. Wilkinson, P. K. Kwok, C. C. Moxon, A. Dennison, P. V. Botelho, A. Paine, J. O. Sheppard, A. L. Sire, W. E. Robert, O. I. Ellis, J. M. de C. Basto, A. P. Samy, S. G. Newall, Chau Shiu Ki, D. J. Lewis, W. C. Humphreys, A. Beattie, Chan Shu Ming, Tung Shi Ngong, Chung Tong, P. M. N. da Silva, A. H. Skelton, G. D. Darby, A. E. Griffin, G. W. Barton, Lee Coon, and O. H. Ritter.

The Chief Manager (Mr. N. J. Stabb), having read the notice convening the meeting the Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I count myself fortunate in the privilege of addressing you in the year of victory. On the 11th November, 1918, an armistice was signed on terms which ensure the acceptance of peace, and prevent, as far as human provision can, the recurrence of hostilities. The object for which Great Britain and her Allies entered the war has been attained. A great fear has been lifted from the earth, and if we cannot grasp the full import and significance of the change, it would indeed be strange if men's minds were not stirred and their hearts quickened by the recollection of the great price at which this freedom has been purchased. Of those who joined H.M. Forces from the Staff of this Bank, thirty-six have made the supreme sacrifice, while many others, I fear, may have been too seriously wounded or undermined in health to permit of their undertaking work abroad. To the relatives and friends of those we mourn, I take this opportunity of tendering our deepest sympathy. Before proceeding with the business of the Meeting, I have also to refer with great regret to the loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. J. R. M. Smith, our late Chief Manager, which occurred at home in August last. Mr. Smith joined the Eastern Staff from London in 1882, and after occupying many important posts in the Bank, was appointed Chief Manager in 1902. He conducted the affairs of the Bank with marked ability and success until his retirement at the end of 1910, and from then until the time of his death continued to render valuable assistance in London as a member of the London Consulting Committee of the Bank, where his great experience and sound judgment were freely placed at the disposal of the Management. By his death the Bank loses a very able counsellor and, like his predecessor, the late Sir Thomas Jackson, his name will occupy a very prominent place in the history of the Bank, whose welfare and best interests he had ever at heart. He shunned publicity and public thanks, but those who knew him best will remember many instances of unostentatious kindness and generosity. He had the affection of many and the respect of all. As usual I propose to take the Report and Statement of Accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. The result of the year's working, including $3,223,288.18 brought forward from 1917, shows a net profit of $9,820,420.02. The interim dividend, paid in August last, of £258,000 at exchange 8/3.1/4 absorbed $1,577,579.62; after deducting that amount, and $80,000 remuneration to Directors, there remains a balance of $8,212,841.80 to be dealt with, which, as you have seen from the Accounts, your Directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend of £2.5.0. plus a bonus of £1.10.0 per share (subject to deduction of income tax) payable at the rate of 3/4 1/4; Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund, $1,500,000; Write off Bank Premises Account, $750,000; and carry forward to the current year, $3,279,611.48. It is proposed to increase the final dividend by 2/- to £2.5/- and make the bonus 10/- higher at £1.10/-, bringing the total distribution to shareholders up to £5.18/- per share, or £708,000 against £638,000 for the previous year. Although the Sterling amount distributed is considerably larger this time, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher level of exchange, is less than a year ago. I trust, Gentlemen, the proposed division of profits will meet with your approval. Your Directors are of opinion, and feel certain it will be endorsed by all Shareholders, that it is wise to follow a conservative policy in these days. Speaking for myself, whilst I am far from taking a pessimistic view of the trade outlook, it must be admitted that the future is very uncertain and may contain many unforeseen difficulties which make it advisable to strengthen our position as much as possible, consequently the addition of $1,500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund will, without doubt, commend itself to you. Full provision has been made for all known contingencies, but we are still without any information whatever as to the state of affairs in our late Hamburg Office, no doubt the situation there will be disclosed during the current year. The $7.1/2 lacs to be written off Bank Premises a/c is slightly in excess of the amount spent during the year, but future outlays for Bank Premises will be considerable and the account will require appropriations for some time to come. Plans are being prepared for rebuilding our Shanghai Premises and an extension to our office here is under consideration, besides which rebuilding and/or extensions will be necessary at other places in the near future, necessitating the expenditure of considerable sums. A bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the year has again been voted to the Staff, and I am sure this action of your Directors will receive the hearty support it deserves. As regards the Balance sheet, I do not think there are many changes in the figures of sufficient interest to justify my taking up your time in making comparisons. The total Assets and Liabilities in round figures amount to $432 millions against $419 millions the previous year, and with the exception of Cash and "Bullion in hand and in transit" on the one side, and Bills Payable on the other, the totals under the different headings show increased figures. We have discontinued the separate item for our holdings of the Indian Government Loan and all our investments now appear under one heading. Although our holdings of British War Loans have been increased, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher rate of exchange, is not much larger than that of last year. The amount of Bills rediscounted, viz: £5,475,000, is much smaller than for sometime past; this was due to monetary conditions at home making it more suitable to carry, in preference to rediscounting, a larger proportion of Bills than usual. In October a Branch Office of the Bank was opened at Vladivostock, and your Directors consider that, in time, it will prove a valuable addition to our list of agencies. It has already been of considerable assistance in financing the various Governments' requirements there. The outstanding feature of the year in the London money market has been the low level at which money rates have been artificially maintained for the purposes of war. For the first time in Banking history a discrimination has been made between foreign and domestic money. In order to prevent their withdrawal it was agreed with the Bank of England to allow 4½ per cent. on foreign balances held in the Country, and this rate has been maintained throughout the year. As regards domestic money, the Bank of England on the 2nd January, 1918, reduced the rate of interest on banks' balances from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent., and on the 14th February the rate was further reduced to 3 per cent. To eliminate competition with Treasury Bills, which were being offered at the reduced rate of 3½ per cent., it was arranged that banks generally should not offer more than 3 per cent. for deposits of any kind, long or short. The peculiar circumstances of the Eastern banks, with their large holdings of long term deposits, was recognised by the concession that current deposits might be renewed at existing rates for periods of not less than one year. The result of these arrangements has been a saving to the Government of about 1¾ per cent. on their borrowings from the market as compared with the previous year. Reverses and successes on the field of battle have had very little effect upon the rates for money and discount. Under the influence of Government control the London market has become a great automatic money machine in which the personal equation of the individual banker or financier counts for very little. It remains to be seen how far and how soon it may be possible, once these irksome restrictions are removed, to restore the old free conditions which prevailed before the war and made London the financial centre of the world. The interim report of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges recently published, is a warning against any speculation based on cheap money in the near future. The remarkable series of amalgamations arranged between the leading English Joint Stock banks have naturally excited a good deal of controversy. As usual in such cases there is much to be said on both sides, and since any further amalgamation is subject to governmental sanction, it would be unnecessary for me to refer to the question at all were it not that, as you are aware, all of these amalgamations have not been confined to the English Joint Stock banks; in some cases they have involved the transfer to the Joint Stock bank of the control of British banks trading abroad. Without going into the pros and cons of this new development of banking, I should like to say that your Directors are firmly of opinion that the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank should maintain perfect freedom and in no way barter its liberty of action or merge its identity in that of a partner. We believe that all the advantages claimed for amalgamations can be secured, without any sacrifice of our independence, by friendly alliances or working arrangements with banks operating in other spheres than ours, and to this policy it is our intention to adhere. The price of silver has ruled high during the past twelve months, but the fluctuations have been less violent than in the two previous years. The highest and lowest quotations were 49½d. and 42½d. respectively, as compared with 55d. and 35.11/16d. in 1917. During the first three months the price did not go above 46d. and varied between that and 42½d., but in April a bill, known later as the "Pittman Act," was introduced in the Senate at Washington, providing for the melting into bullion of 350 million, subsequently increased to 350 million, of the silver dollars in the Treasury originally coined from the 429 million ounces of silver purchased under the "Bland Act" of 1878 and the "Sherman Act" of 1890. The Treasury is under obligation to purchase at the price of a dollar an ounce an amount of silver equivalent to that of the silver dollars sold under the "Pittman Act," but there is no stipulation as to time. In anticipation of the passing of this Bill, the London quotation rose rather rapidly from 45½ on the 10th April to 49½d. on the 24th, and eventually, on the passing of the Bill, the New York quotation advanced to a dollar an ounce. From then onwards, the market has been characterised by long spells of unchanged quotations; from the 13th May till the 2nd July 48¾ was the quotation; from the 2nd July till the 21st August 48.13/16; from the 21st August till the 12th November 49½d.; from the 12th November till the 6th December 48¾d.; from the 6th December till 11th February 48.7/16; and from the 11th February the price was 47¾d. until the 20th February when it declined to the present quotation of 47¼d.; the last six quotations being the maximum price sanctioned by the British Treasury during these periods. The decline in price since 12th November was due to lower insurance and freight rates on the Atlantic. In August, owing to the extreme necessity that India and the British Mint should secure more silver, the U.S. Government fixed the maximum price at 101½ cents, and at the same time prohibited the export of silver, except under licence, for essential civil and military purposes, thereby curtailing the very large shipments required for China. This prohibition of exports from the United States was very shortly followed by a similar prohibition in Canada, and the amounts secured by the Allies for coinage purposes has consequently very much increased. Owing, however, to the insatiable demand for rupees in India, the requirements for coinage still seem far from satisfied. This is all the more remarkable in view of the enormous amounts that were purchased during the past year for India and also for the Home Mint. The signing of the armistice on November 11 has had no immediate effect on the silver market, nor is it likely to in the near future; it appears probable that a fixed maximum price will continue for some time. I need scarcely tell you, Gentlemen, how important it is for all of us, for Merchants as much as Bankers, that the price of silver should be reasonably stable, because on that necessarily depends the rates of exchange with gold-using countries. We consider a low rate of exchange is on the whole more beneficial to trade out here, especially so in the case of certain industries where labour figures largely in the cost of production; but whether the rate be high or low, what is of paramount importance, and what we do, above all, desire, is a steady exchange; trade and prices of commodities adjust themselves in time to any rate. Notwithstanding the legislation of the last fifty years, silver is still a power in the world, and has to be reckoned with. But it is in no sense the rival of gold. On the contrary, it is a most friendly assistant and shares with gold in no inconsiderable degree the burden of carrying the commerce of the world. If by legislation silver were entirely discarded as a medium of exchange in the present silver-using countries, the whole burden would be thrown on gold. The volume of the metallic medium of exchange in the world would be diminished, and prices in terms of gold must fall all round. This would be particularly undesirable at the present moment when the gold supply shows signs of slackening, and when, as we hope, the commerce of the world is about to enter on a period of great expansion. No such fears, however, need be entertained; on the contrary, the demand for silver for currency purposes is likely to grow. Though excluded from the currencies of Western nations, except for subsidiary coinage, there are still large areas of the world where silver is required and where it is the only acceptable and satisfactory medium of exchange. The operations of our armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia, and in what *was* German East Africa, have already created a new demand for silver, and as these regions become settled the demand is bound to continue. With security, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials will rapidly increase, trade will expand, and money in the shape of silver will be required to carry it. The same may be said of other large parts of Africa. Here in China, when the political turmoil is over and railway construction can be resumed, and when exports long held up are again free to flow, it is certain that the balance of trade will call for considerable imports of silver. In Shanghai and the North there is likely to be a serious shortage of currency unless fresh and substantial supplies of silver are forthcoming from America and it is to be hoped that China's needs in that respect will receive the sympathetic consideration of the American and British Governments. In view of the important supplies of necessary products which all Governments draw from China, and of the considerable disbursements some of them have still to make on account of the Chinese labour imported into Europe for service in the War zones, we can surely expect that the relatively moderate supplies of silver which may be necessary to make a normal money market in North China will be made available by the Governments which have at present the control of the metal. The Chinese Maritime Customs Revenue for 1918 shows a decrease of over Haikwan Taels. 1,850,000, the total collection being in round numbers Haikwan Taels. 36,334,000 (at average exchange 5/3. 7/16 equal to £9,603,908) as compared with Haikwan Taels. 38,189,000 (at average exchange 4/3. 13/16 equal to £8,244,448) in 1917. The collections at all the principal ports show a decrease except that of Dairen, which is a record and shows an increase of Haikwan Taels 473,000 over the revenue collected at that port in 1917. After all foreign obligations secured upon the Customs Revenues had been fully met, a balance remained at the end of the year of S'hai Taels 8,600,000, which was released to the Chinese Government on the 25th of January last, the funds being assigned, amongst other purposes, to the payment of the 1st drawing of the 4th Year Internal Loan, payment of Chinese Legations and Consulates abroad, financial assistance to silk filatures in Shanghai and Canton River Conservancy. The 1918 revenue of the Native Customs Houses under the Inspector General's control shows an increase of over Haikwan Taels 196,000, the total collection reported being in round numbers Haikwan Taels 3,972,000. I feel I cannot pass over the subject of the Maritime Customs without a reference to the highly regrettable public attack recently made against the Head of the Service by one of its late members, and which is apt to create an erroneous impression amongst those not conversant with the great value of the work done for China by the Customs Service. In an administration which is the growth of sixty years of compromise, it is hardly possible that anomalies should not survive, which cannot always be remedied by a stroke of the pen. Where these are prejudicial to efficiency and can be remedied, I have no doubt they will receive attention in the proper quarter; and so far the suggestions in the pamphlet referred to may be welcomed, however one may regret the method of their presentation. But the salient fact remains that the Maritime Customs has been the financial sheet-anchor of China for the thirty years and the foundation of her credit abroad; and the honourable record of its administration has become a tradition which all of us would be sorry to see disturbed by attacks of this nature. The Salt Revenues have shown remarkable vitality in spite of the disorders in the country. The total amount credited in the year by the Group Banks was $71,864,000. Of this sum however, about 15 million dollars were retained by local authorities, including those in Kwangtung, Szechuan and Yunnan, and certain minor amounts were lost owing to military operations or attendant causes. A reserve of $10,000,000 was maintained throughout the year. The collection of duty in the Swatow area of Kwangtung was voluntarily discontinued for the time being on the 4th January 1919, as a protest against the introduction of objectionable monopolies of sale under the auspices of the Canton Military Government. In the adjoining areas of Fukien control is at the moment rendered impossible owing to the prevailing disorder and to the actions of the Yunnanese troops, but the revenue derived from these areas has in any case been comparatively small. Owing to the high exchange and the surplus collections by the Maritime Customs, the Salt Revenue has only been called upon to pay about 4 million dollars during the year in respect of the obligations charged upon it. On the other hand, nearly 2 3/4 million dollars were refunded to the Salt Revenue by the Customs in respect of payments made for the Boxer Indemnity in 1916. In November last Sir Richard Dane retired from the post of Associate Chief Inspector of Salt Revenue and was succeeded by Sir Reginald Gamble, late of the Indian Civil Service; the administration which Sir Richard Dane built up during 5 years of laborious work is a monument to his executive ability with which his name will ever be connected. He won the regard and confidence of all, Chinese and Foreigners alike, with whom he came in contact; and it is sincerely to be hoped that, after he has enjoyed his well-earned rest, he may be induced to return to China and to place his ripe experience again at the disposal of the Chinese Government in other much-needed directions. The figures of the Customs and Salt Revenue collections for the year 1918, although they show some falling-off in the case of the former, cannot on the whole be considered unsatisfactory, especially when taken in conjunction with the high level of exchange. But it must be frankly confessed that a review of the past 12 months reveals a very serious deterioration in China's general financial position, the reason for which is not far to seek. The exactions of a futile Civil war which would seem to be kept up chiefly for the benefit of rapacious and despotic Tuchuns, and the maintenance of a huge army which it is unable to control and has not the means to disband, have imposed upon the Central Government a monthly burden of something like twelve or fifteen million dollars, to meet which practically the only resource available (for the provincial revenues are all impounded by the Tuchuns) is the monthly release of Salt Revenue averaging from four to five million dollars. The result has been what was to be expected; the deficiency could only be met by borrowing, and for the past twelve months or more China has steadily borrowed from the only source open to her, and on terms corresponding to the extremity of her need. Such a policy, if continued, can clearly lead to only one result, and in China's own interest it is satisfactory to note the recent announcement of the Japanese Government that further advances to China will be subjected to strict scrutiny and confined to approved industrial objects. But the stoppage of improper remedies alone will not remove the cause of the disease; and until China is relieved from this military tyranny all her efforts at financial and administrative reform must clearly be fruitless. Nothing is more true than the old proverb.—"Heaven helps those that help themselves." China cannot go on borrowing for ever, and at a time when all the world's resources are wanted for the urgent needs of reconstruction, she can expect little assistance from outside. Assistance, it would seem, she must have to rid her of the military parasite which is draining the vitality of the country and paralysing every effort at reform, and it is earnestly to be hoped that in this and other respects, the claims of China which cannot be ignored in any scheme of world-reconstruction will be accorded the consideration which is their due by the Conference now sitting at Versailles. But in the main, China must work out her own salvation. There is no royal road; and experience has abundantly proved that the only path for China lies in the economy and patient development of her own resources, the employment of capable and sympathetic foreigners, not as advisers, but as executive officials with power to carry out necessary reforms, and above all by the sinking of party differences for the common good. Gentlemen, I have not dealt with trade because it is difficult to know where to begin and where to end. The artificial conditions and restrictions under which it has been carried on during the past year and the volume of trade that has been done notwithstanding, inspire one to believe that when once the transitory stage from war to peace is passed, the future will hold even greater possibilities of trade than heretofore. That Britain will maintain her foremost position in this trade I have the fullest confidence. We cannot but view with apprehension the general labour unrest prevailing the world over. As far as our own country is concerned, legislation and reform are foreshadowed to diminish unemployment, stamp out evils, and raise the standard of well-being throughout the Empire. It is a programme deserving of the greatest sacrifices but it is likewise one that legislation alone cannot achieve; one that is doomed to failure unless labour recognises and accepts her responsibility to place and keep the nation in a position to compete and increase its trade in the markets of the world. I am optimistic enough to believe that labour will carry out her obligations in this respect. Gentleman, I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, if you have any questions to put, I shall be pleased to answer them.

Mr. Ross Thompson said he associated himself in all that their Chairman had said in memory of those members of the staff who had made the supreme sacrifice whilst serving with his majesty's forces in the War. In this connection he was merely voicing the feelings of the shareholders and with all sense of reverence for those men (Applause). He was given to understand that the number of those other members who had served in the same way and who had passed through the ordeal unscathed were now on their way to resume their places in China. Their coming would relieve the great strain of work which was brought about by a depletion of the staff, and which had been carried out under the most arduous conditions. He further wished to emphasize all that their chairman had said about the late Mr. J. R. M. Smith, their late manager, whose loss was deplored by all. He referred to the Report, and Statement of Accounts and said he was sure they gave great satisfaction to all the shareholders. Concluding, he said he had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Hough proposed that the appointment of Mr. J. A. Plummer as a Director be confirmed and that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. C. S. Gubbay and E. V. D. Parr be re-elected Directors. This proposal was seconded by Mr. C. W. Beswick and was unanimously agreed to.

Messrs. F. Maitland and E. A. M. Williams were re-elected auditors for the year on the proposal of Mr. A. Beattie, seconded by Mr. A. O. Lang.

The meeting concluded with the announcement by the Chairman that Dividend Warrants could be had on application.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are gazetted in the Government Gazette of February 21.

Mr. Octavius Francis Lubatti to act as Government Analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Ernest Roadley Dovey or until further notice, with effect from the 30th January, 1919.

Dr. Charles William M. Kenny to act as Principal Civil Medical Officer during the absence on leave of Dr. John Taylor Connell Johnson or until further notice, effect from the 8th February, 1919.

Mr. Arnold Hackney Hollingsworth to act as Second Assistant Director of Public Works during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Henry Gale or until further notice, with effect from the 14th February, 1919.

Mr. John William Franks to act as Deputy Superintendent, Hongkong Police Reserve, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. Francis Charles Jenkin, C.B.E. with effect from the 17th February, 1919.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Henry Brice Parker, M.B., B.S., (London), R.N., temporarily to act as Government Bacteriologist, with effect from the 12th February, 1919.

SMOKES.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture reports that 30,000,000,000 cigarettes were produced last year. As far as is known few were exported.

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

[By Courtesy of the Hongkong Daily Press']

CHINESE COMPLIMENT TO MARSHAL FOCH.

Peking Feb. 20.

Lu Tseng Hsiang, accompanied by the military attaches, visited Marshal Foch on February 7th, and expressed the President's desire to present an illuminated Chiaho decoration to the Allied Generalissimo in recognition of his brilliant success.

ALLIED MINISTERS AND THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Allied Ministers are presenting an identic Note to the Chinese Government protesting against the shortage of cars on the Peking-Hankow Railway due to military operations and the allocation of a majority of cars to one firm.

THE DEPORTATION OF GERMANS.

The deportation of the Germans is proceeding satisfactorily. The fourth and last transporting steamer is due at Shanghai on March 6th.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 22d. 12h. 28m.—Belated returns from Japan, indicate that a depression of considerable intensity passed to the north of Ishigakijima and Naha yesterday; it is situated between south Japan and the Bonins this morning.

Pressure has decreased considerably over S. Japan, and slightly to moderately elsewhere, except near Formosa and N. Japan, where moderate increases have occurred. A weak anticyclone area is situated over N. China and a shallow depression covers Indo-China and part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches. Total since January 1, 1.96 inches, against an average of 2.71 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on February 23, 1919.

I.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

C. W. Jeffries, *Chief Assistant*,

Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 22, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1908-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

February 23 to March 2, 1919.

			High Water		Low Water	
			Hongkong Mean Time.	Height	Hongkong Mean Time.	Height
			h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet.
Sun.	23	m	8 21	8.7	7 18 a	1.18
			8 44 a	8.7	11 27 a	1.8
Mon.	24	No inferior	9 51 a	8.8	nor low	water
Tues.	25	No inferior	10 7 a	high 8.1	nor low	water
Wed	26	m	8 13	3.9	m 0 28	2.9
			8 1 a	8.5	m 11 2	1.7
Thur.	27	m	8 10	4.1	m 1 16	1.1
			8 16 a	8.0	0 22 a	2.4
Fri.	28	m	8 22	4.4	m 2 15	1.2
			8 45 a	7.8	1 20 a	2.0
Sat	1	m	8 37	4.8	m 3 37	0.9
			8 33 a	7.4	2 11 a	2.5
Sun	2	m	9 24	5.2	m 4 23	0.6
			9 29 a	7.4	2 59 a	2.1

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NORE	23rd Feb., 1919	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th Mar., 1919	17th April	26th April
NELLORE	9th April, 1919	15th May	24th May

TO

BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S. S.	From Hongkong about	due Bombay about
"HEJAZ"	22nd Feb. at Daylight.	9th March.

TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	

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Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons SUN., 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m. *Shidzuoka Maru, 12,520 tons WED., 19th Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Nikko Maru, 9,600 tons MON., 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe		
London or Liverpool via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.	*Mishima Maru, 15,950 tons MONDAY, 24th Feb., at 11 a.m *Sado Maru, 12,560 tons SATURDAY, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Tango Maru, 13,760 tons WED., 26th March, at 11 a.m.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo	Yubari Maru, 8,000 tons Beginning of March.	
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Akita Maru, 8,000 tons Beginning of March.	

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji — Wireless Telegraphy.

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*‡Suwa Maru, MONDAY, 5th May., at 11 a.m.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

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DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
Liverpool via S'pore, P'ang & C'bo &c.	Mishima Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th Feb., at 11 A.M.
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Shinyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 5th March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Persia Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th March.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 26th Feb., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th March.
New York via Panama Canal	Bloemfontein	The Bank Line, Limited	About 25th Feb.
New York	Bolton Castle	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	Begining of March.
Victoria B.C., & Seattle via S'hai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar., at 11 A.M.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle & Tacoma	Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th Feb., at 3 P.M.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Russia	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 27th Feb.
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Empress of Japan	Canadian O.S. Ld.	On 12th March.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 26th Mar., at 11 A.M.
Australian Ports via Japan	Anyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st March.
Australian Ports via Japan	Seiyo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 7th May.
Japan	Borneo Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 10th March.
Shanghai	Woosung	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 27th Feb., at D'light.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th Feb. at Noon.
Shanghai	Suiyang	Butterfield & Swire	On 27th Feb., at Noon.
Tientsin	Chipshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 23rd Feb. at D'light.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.
Tientsin	Chipshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst. at D'light.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Soshu Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th Feb., at 9 A.M.
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 23rd Feb., at 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haihong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 25th Feb., at 1 P.M.
Manila	Yuensang	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 28th Feb. at 3 P.M.
Java	Riojun Maru	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 3rd Mar.
Singapore, Rangoon & Calcutta	Akita Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of March.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st Mar. at 11 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Yatshing	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Mar., at 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Port Said	Nore	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Himalaya Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	End of March.
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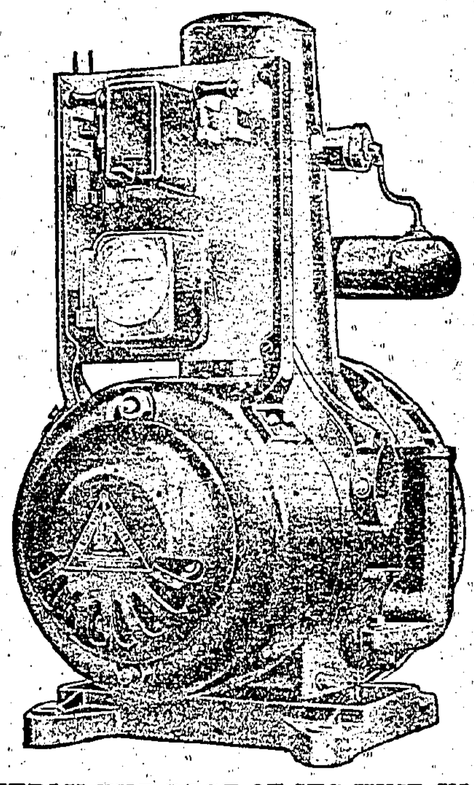

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	86' top, 70' bot'm	30'	8'	3 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	471'	74'	18' 6"	7' 6"	..
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	364'	49' 3"	14'	7' 6"	..
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	143'	60'	14'	7' 6"	..
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	88	62'	12'	7' 6"	..
TAIKOO-TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	447.0"	86' 6"	32	17' 6"	..
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	430	56'	22'	7' 6"	..
Lamont Dock	328	46'	18'	7' 6"	..

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON. Telephone No. K. 55.

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TOWN OFFICE.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

A REALLY GOOD WAR STORY.

[FROM "THE OUTLOOK."]

It happened that on that pale, blowy March morning during the great German advance, when Theophile Gelas, cook of the Tenth Company, made coffee and soup when no food seemed possible, a staff officer from brigade headquarters chanced to share the coffee with the company officers.

"Coffee!" he cried, after the first sip; "coffee such as I have not tasted since I left Paris!"

"We have," the captain of the Tenth Company answered, complacently, "the best cook in the army."

The staff officer grinned, and there was much evil in his grin.

"I shall make it my business to take him away from you," he threatened. "A company of linesmen can eat anything, but a staff must be well fed."

To the vast disgust of the Tenth Company, the staff captain carried out his threat, and Theophile was transferred to brigade headquarters and installed in the huge kitchen of a chateau which had belonged to an epicurean member of the French nobility.

Upon Theophile the effects of this change were somewhat mixed. Had it occurred six months earlier, during those days when he had complained bitterly of his lot and longed only to be a fighting man, it might have reconciled him to his fate and, in time, made him vain.

But Theophile's attitude toward his pots and kettles had undergone a complete change. Thanks largely to the speech of one Barton, a correspondent of many campaigns, the little cook had become convinced that his labours formed a more important service than would the firing of many cartridges. There had been implanted in his swelling breast the pride of his calling.

He was not precisely sure that the change was fair to him. He felt personally responsible for the well-being of the Tenth Company. Without him they would surely fall upon continuous indigestion and evil days.

Happily he was provided with three assistants in his new quarters. They were of no great help to him, but he could talk to them, and without speech Theophile Gelas had certainly perished.

"I am not sure," he pointed out to them, "that all this is right. My abilities are to be employed in providing dainties for officers who can buy whatever food they please. In the meantime my comrades of the Tenth Company have been left to the mercies of an ignoramus who knows as much of cooking as I do of the moon!"

"But an officer is more important than a private," observed one of his hulking helpers.

The diminutive chef made a majestic gesture with a knife.

"You will attend to the paring of those potatoes," he commanded, "and do without opinions."

Nevertheless the speech had set the germ of an idea working in Theophile's active brain. When he had leisure, he sat in the garden behind his kitchen and smoked a reflective pipe.

"It is true," he decided finally. "Instead of a mere company, I now control the destinies of an entire brigade. I must consider these officers, not merely as so many stomachs to be filled, but as so many swords of France for whose keenness I am responsible."

He knocked the ashes from his pipe, went back to the chateau, marshalled his three assistants, and addressed them, repeating, with elaborations, the theories he had just evolved.

"There yawns at our feet," he concluded, "a frightful abyss of responsibility. In a sense, we control the destinies of France. Our salt-shakers are more potent than any hand grenades.

"You are not to concern yourselves with cares and worries. I, who possess both brain and imagination, will attend to such matters. You are merely to carry out my slightest order, to ask no questions, to accept my statements as you would those of a priest."

It was impossible to hear Theophile in his best manner without being tremendously impressed. His three assistants, who had been stolid troopers in a regiment of dragoons, became firmly convinced that their superior, who combined the physique of a schoolboy, the moustaches of a cuirassier, and the manner of a marshal of France, held some esoteric office beyond their ken, and they trembled at his frown from that moment.

Although a creature of invariable cheerfulness, Theophile had no sense of humor where his own concerns were at stake. Once he had become convinced of the deadly seriousness and importance of his new duties, he became a five-foot dynamo of activity.

One morning, no more than a few days after the assumption of his duties, he affixed to the walls of his kitchen a great number of sheets of paper. At the head of the first one was the name of the brigadier himself. Next, on the right his chief of staff, then the adjutant, and so on down to the least of the galloping subalterns. This operation was witnessed in attentive silence by the three ex-dragoons, whom Theophile presently enlightened.

"A company of soldiers," he explained, "being mostly peasants and artisans, may be treated as a huge gastronomic void, a vast collective appetite. Not so with the officers of a brigade staff. There one encounters eccentricities, niceties of taste, fine discrimination, sensitiveness, temperament.

"Of each officer we must make a definite problem. As you will see, I have placed here lists. When serving the meals, you will observe the bearing of each officer. You will note his reaction to the dishes I have prepared, his likes and dislikes, the expressions of his countenance as he eats. Should he chance to make comments, you will remember them. All this information you will bring to me. Comprenez?"

The three dragoons stared at each other, at the lists, at the little man in the middle of the floor.

"Yes, M. Theophile," they said in chorus.

According to their lights they carried out his instructions, but their imaginations were not that lively instrument possessed by their chief. A hundred times he was driven to wave his hands over his head, explode in "Sacres!" and despair of their intelligence. He found himself driven to hover near the door, listening for the comments of his charges. The vital information upon his lists grew slowly. Theophile felt himself haulked by the stupidity of his helpers. At last he decided to take matters into his own hands.

At noon the next day, to the astonishment of the assembled staff, there appeared in the doorway of the baronial dining-hall a grotesque figure—a small man with brown face, pointed beard, and bristling mustaches, dressed in the white cap and apron of the cook, below which appeared the scarlet trousers and white gaiters of an ancient infantry uniform. The figure saluted stiffly.

"*Messieurs*," said Théophile, "I apologize for my appearance, which is contrary both to discipline and convention. But there are circumstances. My one desire is that *M. le Général* and *messieurs* should be well served. But I cannot know the individual preferences of *messieurs*. In my kitchen I have prepared a list in the name of each officer. If he will tell me the names of his favourite dishes, I will inscribe them upon his list."

He made a hybrid obeisance which combined the salute of the soldier and the bow of a head waiter, and withdrew as abruptly as he had come. The staff sat in silence, looking at the brigadier.

"I do not think," observed that officer, sapiently, "that it will be well for us to laugh, as is our desire. Also, I think that those lists of which our cook has told us should be filled. I need hardly remind you that we have discovered a jewel of a chef."

Théophile's lists were not merely filled, they overflowed. He was the recipient of more dishes than are to be found upon the menus of Montmartre! Certain playful subalterns could not resist the opportunities thus offered. Théophile tore his hair, but perspired and persisted.

"*Mon Dieu!*" he exclaimed, his eyes bulging at some of the suggestions; "they think I am a wizard, not a cook!"

But the completion of the famous lists did not mark the end of Théophile's troubles. One morning Léon, one of his assistants, brought word to the kitchen that Major Larou had left untasted the eggs which were his favourite matutinal viand.

"*Comment!*" exclaimed Théophile; "he did not eat his eggs?"

"But no, M. Théophile," Léon assured him. "Moreover, he wore upon his face an expression which indicated that never again would he eat eggs."

Théophile's face was a cloud of thunder.

"Bring me," he commanded, "the untasted eggs."

Léon did so. Théophile sniffed them, squinted at them, tasted them.

"The eggs," he declared, "are exonerated. They are innocent."

He darted to Major Larou's list, assured himself that he had made no mistake.

"I must reflect upon this," he said, and went into the garden.

At the end of three ruminative pipes he suddenly smote his thigh with a loud shout.

"Imbecile!" he cried. "Of course! Yesterday the news from the front was good, to-day of the worst. Beyond doubt there must be menus of victory and *cartes du jour* of defeat."

He seized his head in his hands and rocked back and forth.

"Name of a pipe!" he ejaculated. "In that case, what becomes of my lists?"

Later he found that it was not merely the news of success or failure at the front which affected the appetites of the staff. The weather had to be taken into consideration. His lists became such tangles of corrections and erasures that they were hardly decipherable.

And always he was beset by the difficulty of obtaining supplies. Day after day he was to be seen at the door of his kitchen waving his hands impotently above his head, calling down anathema upon the head of a grinning truck driver.

"No beef!" he would shriek. "But there must be beef! Is this not a rainy morning, with no news at all from the front, and Colonel Abelle dining elsewhere? It is. And on that day I must serve beef."

Only in one way could Théophile be placated. If the luckless purveyor of supplies said that a truck had broken down or a bridge been washed away, Théophile merely burst into fresh execrations. But if the driver explained his sins of omission on the ground that the enemy had shelled a stretch of road and made the bringing up of supplies impossible, Théophile changed his tune at once.

"Now may an apoplexy seize all Boches!" he would exclaim. "No matter, Auguste, you are forgiven. So. They think to ruin me, *hein?* *Mille tonneres*, I will be baulked by no cursed Prussian! I will make a cow!"

Although the increasing complexity of his duties consequent upon the innumerable changes in the personnel of the staff was nearly driving him mad, all might still have gone well with Théophile had there not been transferred to the staff from a line regiment a certain Captain Douay, one of those unfortunate creatures who combine considerable military ability with an extremely disagreeable personality.

It chanced that he took his first meal with his new comrades on a Tuesday evening. On Tuesday evenings—unless careful scrutiny of his lists, the weather, and the state of the war convinced him that it might result in disaster—Théophile served a meal whose prevailing note was cheese. It was in everything on the table which could well contain it.

Now, if there was one thing on earth that Captain Douay abhorred with all his soul, it was cheese. He sampled one dish after another, and his disgust deepened. Finally, having manners which matched his personality, he spoke his mind loudly.

"Do you eat nothing but cheese?" he demanded; "or is your accursed cook minded to slaughter me with my first meal? The man must be mad. It's a wonder he hasn't flavored the coffee with the stuff!"

Théophile happened to be standing where he heard every word of Douay's outburst. He rushed into the kitchen, his eyes blazing, muttering curses under his breath, tested the edges of a row of cleavers, selected the keenest, and turned toward the *salle a manger*. At this moment Léon and Thomas restrained him.

"O for one moment of peace!" shouted the enraged Gelas; "that I might be merely a cook and not a soldier, and so free to slay that execrable pig!"

That evening, much cast down, he went into the solitude of the ruined garden and pondered long and deeply. At the end of a couple of solitary hours he reached certain conclusions.

"It is true," he confessed, "I have undertaken more than I can accomplish. I am the first of the house of Gelas who must admit to failure. I am desolated."

Followed another long period of hard thinking; then his face brightened.

"If I cannot do one thing," he decided, "I can at least do another. I cannot feed that staff under all conditions with that nice discrimination I had planned. My most accurate calculations may be upset by a beast like this Douay. Very well, let us see. This Douay is a captain whose specialty is wireless. Good! There is also Captain Sorel, whose specialty is wireless. Now Sorel is everything that Douay is not—a gentleman, a soldier, an epicure. Let Douay, who has endeavoured to heap ignominy upon me, beware!"

He returned to the chateau with his mind made up. Without loss of time he took pains to discover those viands most dear to the stomach of the cheese-hating Douay, and saw to it that he had his fill of them. But into every dish that was served to the unpopular captain Théophile managed to introduce some element which, while tasteless and undetected, was evilly effective.

Captain Douay entered upon a period of protracted intestinal discomfort. It began as a mild distress which succeeded only in making him ill-tempered. Unused to illness, he did nothing to check it. It persisted, and he took measures to combat it. Useless! He became worried and uneasy, which simplified Théophile's task.

Finally he became really ill, and on the same day he chanced to see through an open door the countenance of Théophile observing him with a glare of baleful satisfaction. There recurred to the mind of Douay that matter of the Tuesday evening cheese, and a suspicion was born in his brain. Without delay he sought the brigadier himself.

"The cook," he declared, "is trying to poison me."

The brigadier was astounded.

"Théophile!" he exclaimed. "Impossible! There is not another like him in the army!"

"Nevertheless," persisted Douay, "he is trying to poison me," and he repeated the matter of the cheese, and the sight of Théophile's face as he had seen it framed in the doorway.

"I think you are wrong," declared the general. "But I will talk to Théophile."

That morning the cook was summoned into his presence.

"Théophile," said the brigadier, "Captain Douay says that you are trying to poison him."

Théophile was taken by surprise, but he was not in the habit of lying; the brigadier was not a man to whom one told easily anything but the truth, and the cook believed that once his motives were explained he would be commended.

"I am, *mon général*," he answered, quietly.

"What!" shouted the brigadier.

"I can explain," promised Théophile.

The brigadier settled back rather limply into his chair.

"Do so," he urged.

It was not in Théophile's nature to neglect an opportunity for full and fluent speech. He gave the brigadier, not an explanation, but a veritable history of his services in the field, the thoughts and perplexities which had assailed him, the manner in which he had overcome his difficulties. It chanced that the general had a few moments of comparative leisure and was moved to listen. But very shortly he was compelled to seize and cover the lower part of his face with a firm hand.

"As it was manifestly impossible for me to do all that I had hoped," the voice of Théophile flowed smoothly on, "I set myself to do what was possible.

"My duty was to keep the members of the staff in the best of health, to make the staff an efficient instrument for service. It was obvious that this be—that Captain Douay was neither a credit to the staff nor of any value to its working. So I set about encompassing his removal."

"*Cré diable!*" exclaimed the brigadier; "you might have killed him."

"*Pardon, mon général*," replied Théophile, "the captain was never for an instant in danger of death. Had I planned that, I could have destroyed him with a mouthful. But for such things I am too great a patriot. Under other circumstances Captain Douay might have been of service to France, so I spared him. But he was of no use to the brigade, and, knowing him to be the slave of his stomach, I was securing his transfer."

The general was forced to stroke his chin for some seconds before he could trust his voice.

"You admit, then that you have done this thing—that you have no regrets?" he asked.

"How can I have regrets, *mon général?*" protested Théophile, "since I have done it simply because I am a soldier of France."

The brigadier rose abruptly from his desk, fairly fled to the window, and stood looking out, his back to the room. Several times he passed his hand over his face. Finally he turned around and spoke, and the cook observed with surprise that his face was quite crimson.

"Théophile," he said, "this matter must remain between you and me. I think that I understand the motives which have prompted your action, and I may say that in a way they are a credit to you. But, for all that, I think that I shall have you sent back to your company."

The face of the cook became the picture of woe.

"*M. le général* is dissatisfied?" he asked in trembling tones.

"Not at all," the brigadier said, hastily. "But the matter lies right here. It would be convenient if you were to be able to help me in determining the personnel of my staff. But, being a student of warfare, you will understand that such an arrangement would be subversive of discipline."

"Perfectly," said Théophile, solemnly; and once more the brigadier had recourse to that stroking and concealing hand.

"Furthermore," he resumed, "I believe that you will be able to devote more attention to your cooking if these other matters do not require so much of your attention. Several times lately the food has not been what it was. This morning, for instance, there was a distinct flavor of vanilla about the coffee."

Théophile smote his forehead.

"It is possible," he confessed, wretchedly. "I have been terribly troubled."

"Precisely," the brigadier agreed, hastily. "So I am determined to place you where you will not be so harassed and where, moreover, you will be able to render greater service."

Théophile straightened himself.

"I understand, *mon général*," he said, nobly. "I am prepared to make the sacrifice."

That same evening Théophile packed his kit preparatory to his return to the Tenth Company. Several members of the staff had sought him out and expressed concern over his departure. His spirits had soared, his soul expanded. When the moment came for him to take leave of his three assistants, he was perfect.

"I return," he said, gravely, "to the Tenth Company. It would be a pleasure to me to explain everything to you, for you have laboured well according to your abilities. But this may not be. The matter is one of discipline, and is wholly between myself and *M. le Général*."

Then he shook each of them by the hand, shouldered his pack, and strode off toward the motor which was to convey him to the eager lines of the Tenth Company.

The three ex-dragoons stood and watched him until he was out of sight. In their faces were many emotions, but there predominated a vast respect.

"I do not know precisely what he is—that one," confessed Léon, "but it is a great pity that he is not at least a colonel."

THE FUTURE OF SILVER.

In regard to the future of silver, the question is more or less problematical owing to the unknown conditions which must be confronted. Those who feel that the favour which silver has won for itself by the part which it has performed in helping to settle Eastern exchange questions during the past year and the aid which it is possible to furnish along this line in the future, look for an advance in price to the old-time figure of $1.29 per ounce. On the other hand, students of the past, pointing to the fact that in July four years ago silver was about 55c. an ounce or less, feel that in the final readjustment the price will gradually decline and silver become more or less discredited as a money metal on the present commercial ratio, namely 1 to 20, as compared with gold. Both of these views, however, seem to be extreme, and if the future can be forecast from present all-round indications, there are reasons for believing that the present price of silver will be maintained, and any changes which may occur are more likely to enhance than depreciate current values. To sustain this opinion it might be mentioned:

1. That England and America are determined to maintain their position as creditor nations and that they have control of the greater part of the world's gold supply. It is also evident that the huge volume of paper money issued by the various countries at war, more especially the Central Powers—Germany and Austria—will require a metallic foundation to support the enormous pyramid which has been built up of printed or engraved woodpulp. In the scramble to obtain silver as a second choice of precious metals competition among governments alone would materially help to advance prices.

The far-flown British flag floats over a larger territory to-day than in the past; commerce is following her flag, and the rupee is following commerce. The most recent advices from abroad are that the demand for the rupee is not yet satisfied.

2. Owing to the fact the silver output of the world, chiefly on account of Mexican troubles, has shown a material reduction since the year 1918, when it was 224,000,000 ounces, to an average since then of 167,000,000 for the five following years, it indicates a loss of metal wealth for that period, from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, of about 300,000,000 ounces, which might have been secured if normal conditions had prevailed; it also shows that much more metal could have been assimilated and taken care of by the silver-using countries during the last few years if it had been offered. This shortage of the annual supply has to a considerable extent been the occasion for the American government coming to the rescue, through legislation permitting and authorizing the sale, if necessary, of 350,000,000 standard silver dollars, equivalent to 270,000,000 fine ounces. This phase of the situation has already been explained. The opinion prevails that in time Oriental demands may require the absorption of the full amount which the Secretary of the Treasury is at liberty to dispose of, but it is possible that after the present contract (the amount of which has not been made public) between the American Government and the British Government is completed the sales of dollars melted down into bars for Eastern export may be suspended. This curtailment would then create a condition where the supply needed to satisfy Eastern orders would have to be met by the output of mining and smelting operations, which, as already stated for this year, is about 180,000,000 ounces, an amount that could more than be absorbed by India, China, Europe and America for commercial purposes, to say nothing about requirement for subsidiary coinage. Therefore from this point of view it would seem that the supply of metal from annual production unsupported by government aid would prevent any decline in prices and might stimulate an advance.

3. In the event that the government price of silver for export, namely $1.01 per ounce, should decline to $1 an ounce under a slackening of the demand for the requirements of foreign nations, it must be borne in mind under the authority conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury in the Pittman Bill he is authorized to order the Director of the Mint to buy back for replacement an amount of silver equal to the amount of standard silver dollars melted or broken up and sold as bullion at the fixed price of $1 per ounce for silver 1,000 fine. This would act as a stop-gap against any further drop.—"New York Journal of Commerce."

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Among the fourteen points set forth by President Wilson, January 8, 1918, as a basis for peace, the second ran as follows:

"Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants."

The President did not then realize, says "The Outlook," that he was calling the attention of the world to one of the most difficult points for discussion and settlement by the World Congress. "Freedom of the Seas" has been floating about in the literature of diplomacy for more than a hundred years without any clear understanding among nations or in international law texts as to what it means. Plainly such "freedom" in time of peace is a very different thing from "freedom" in time of war; but the President intends to cover both branches of the subject.

That the high seas are a common highway and the common property of mankind is one of those self-evident truths that has required a lot of argument. The prime disturbers of this idea were the pirates, who for ages plied their semi-respectable trade in all seas. Nowadays we do not realize what it means to have nearly freed all the oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, and inlets from what Shylock called these "water-thieves—I mean pirates." Time was when they cruised outside the gates of the Delaware and appeared on the streets of Boston, freely dispending their extra-legal earnings in the unhallowed pleasures of that Puritan town.

The second obstacle to the free use of the seas in time of peace is the control of the ports of the world by nations who regulate the vessels and the cargoes which shall go in and out. Useless the right to skim the main if you are brought up by a revenue cutter and forbidden to cast anchor or unload your cargo. It is like buying a railway ticket to Chicago and being stopped by the police just beyond Gary.

A third obstacle to actual freedom of the seas at any time is the control of several most important sections of the sea which are hemmed in by the land. Thus Denmark for ages claimed the right to take toll of merchant vessels passing through the narrow channels of the Little Belt or the Skagerrak into the Baltic. Turkey, for the sins of Europe, has for five hundred years held both banks of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, thus controlling the neck of the bottle of which the Black Sea was the flask. Then there are two artificial waterways which are of enormous significance to world commerce. The Suez Canal is a British water, British owned and British managed, just as the Panama Canal is the outright property of the United States of America.

Another interference with freedom of the seas is the desire of various nations for "inclosed waters." The United States, for instance, very early in our history successfully claimed the whole area of Chesapeake Bay and Delaware Bay as entirely within the boundary of the United States, though the usual three-mile line drawn parallel with the shore would have left large pockets in both bays. On the other hand, Grotius, the great Dutch publicist, nearly three hundred years ago, protested against the efforts of England to extend jurisdiction over St. George's Channel, the English Channel, and other similar waters. He insisted that no part of the high sea could be appropriated by any one nation.

It is a matter of great importance to the world to know just what President Wilson thinks can be accomplished in time of peace toward making the high seas the possession of all nations taken together. Pirates are out of date, and indeed unnecessary in a world which is in daily contact with modern restaurants and waiters! The obstacle to an unlimited use of the sea which is offered by custom-houses in a very different matter. No sensible person will ever advocate such a system of international trade as will leave the United States Government to provide itself with arms, munitions of war, or military equipment of any kind from outside our own boundaries. No freedom of seas or of land can extend to a system of trade which encourages great nations to depend on others for material of war.

OFFICIALS IN SHENSI URGE OPIUM GROWING.

Enlightening facts on how the cultivation of the poppy is increasing under government encouragement in the province of Shensi are contained in a letter received from a correspondent in Sianfu.

The plant was a great deal in evidence last year in Shensi but this year it is being given a greatly increased acreage, in some places as much as one-twentieth of the land being given over to it. The writer states that men are being sent around to the villages to promise rewards to the headmen if there is a big planting of the poppy and to threaten punishment if but few of the villagers take up the cultivation. As a consequence many wheat fields are being ploughed up and devoted to opium growing, the people either succumbing to the temptation of gain from the product or to the fear of punishment if they refrain from planting. The attitude of the officials is significantly shown in the fact that the heaviest growth of poppy cultivation is evident in the districts near the capital.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

SEXAGESIMA, Feb. 23RD.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Macfarren; Psalm, Ouseley and Turle; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins; Benedictus, Garrett. Hymns, 172, 290.
God Save the King.
N.B.—Psalm 110, verses 1, 2 and 6 in unison. 111, verses 1, 2, 5 and 6 in unison. Hymn 172, verses 1, 3 and 7 in unison. Hymn 290, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison.
Litany (12 noon).
Evensong (3 p.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Tonus, Peregrinus and Wickes; Middle Voluntary, Interlude—Smart Magnificat, Turle (2nd evening); Nunc Dimittis, Felton. Hymns, 139, 334, 186.
N.B.—Psalm 114, verses 1, 2, 7 and G.P. in unison. Psalm 115, verses 1, 9, 12, 16 and 18 in unison. Hymn 334, verses 1 and 3 in unison. Hymn 186, verses 1 and 5 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

SEXAGESIMA, Feb. 23RD.

Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.
Opening Voluntary.
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Macfarren; Psalms, of the 23rd Morning:—CX Ouseley; CXI Turle, Verses 1, 2, 9, 10, in unison; CXII Elvey; CXIII Smart; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pye; Benedictus, Garrett; Kyrie. Hymns, 331 (A & M. 261), 324 (2nd Tune), 298 (A. & M. 373), 267.
Evening Prayer at 6 p.m.
Opening Voluntary.
Responses, Ferial; Psalms of the 23rd Evening:—CXIV Tonus Peregrinus, Verses 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, in unison; CXV Wickes, Verse 18 in unison; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley. Hymns, 372, 334 (A. & M. 277), 357, 489.
Vesper Hymn.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Services, February 23rd.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.
Hymns, 5, 582, 388, 231, 430.
Subject: The Problem of the Better Man.
Evening Service, 6 p.m.
Hymns, 599, 208, 392, 249.
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

Sunday, Feb. 23rd, 1919.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Preacher: Mr. T. F. Fleming.

Peak Church.

8.15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall

10 & 12 PRINCE STREET.

Weekly Services.—Sunday: Breaking of Bread for Believers only, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday, Bible study, 8 p.m.
Friday, Ladies' Bible study, 5.30 p.m.
Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientist, MacDonnell Road.

Sundays, 11 a.m.
Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Morning Service, 10.15 a.m.
Evening Service, 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday Evening, Gospel Meeting, 6 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.

Mass at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m.
High Mass at 8 a.m.
5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

COMMERCIAL.

1919 CROP PRICES.

The prices to farmers to be fixed for the 1919 crop, says the Board of Agriculture, will not be lower than they are now: Rye and wheat, per quarter of 504lb., 75s. 6d.; oats, per quarter of 336lb., 47s. 6d.; barley, per quarter of 440lb., 70s.

AUSTRALIA'S INDUSTRIES.

The Australian Government is inviting proposals from manufacturers as to the establishment of their industries in Australia. Already several big companies have decided to begin operations and representatives have in some cases left to make arrangements for establishing works.

The Commonwealth Government, Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, says, hopes to develop its great resources and to encourage production and trade within the Empire. In Australia manufacturers will have raw materials at their doors and efficient labour at wages fixed by legal tribunals.

TUNGSTEN.

Tungsten is essential to the manufacture of high-speed steel, and high-speed steel is a vital war material. Tungsten is also used in the manufacture of metallic filaments for electric lamps in certain appliances for wireless and other electric uses, where to some extent it has taken the place of platinum. But its principal use in the production of high-speed steel. Before the war the British Empire produced 40 per cent. of the wolfram ore from which tungsten is made, but so successfully had Germany captured the trade that no British manufacturer was able to establish the industry in this country. At the outbreak of war one of the two firms endeavouring to manufacture in this country were only able to keep going with difficulty, and the other only succeeded in keeping its works going by entering into a contract to supply the whole of its output to Messrs. Krupp, of Essen. Germany owed her greater superiority in munitions production in the earlier stages of the war to the success with which she had captured the industry of tungsten production. All that has been changed. We are now able to produce all the high-speed steel needed for our own industries and to export at a reasonable price to our Allies. British manufacturers are now in a position to deal with all the British Empire production of ore and could, if necessary, convert the whole world's output into tungsten metal or ferro-tungsten.—"Engineering."

COMMERCIAL.

CAMPHOR.

The total amount of Formosan camphor exported abroad during 1918 was 2,179,558 kin, valued of Y2,942,011. In comparison with the previous year the export shows a falling off of 1,734,451 kin in quantity and Y1,686,622 in value. The reason for such a great falling off is to be found in the development of Japan's celluloid industry, in which it is one of the principal articles used. In 1918 the total amount of camphor transported to Japan was 1,658,177 kin valued at Y1,757,120, which exceeds by 405,455 kin in quantity and Y743,840 in value, that of the previous year. The amount of camphor oil transported to the mainland was 2,902,134 kin, valued at Y1,332,859, which is 1,080,694 kin less in quantity and Y513,978 less in value than that in the previous year.

BOREING FOR HOME OIL.

Working night and day, Lord Cowdray's drillers at Hardstoft, Derbyshire, have already sunk about 1,000 feet of the first bore by which oil for the Navy is excepted to be obtained.

The drills are now working in the coal strata, and another 2,000 feet will have to be bored before the experts can say definitely whether oil exists here. The work goes on smoothly at 40 feet to 70 feet a day.

Drilling at two other sites near Chesterfield will soon be in full swing.

"An English company is being formed, with £100,000 capital, to test low-temperature processes of obtaining oil from minerals," said Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C., "A great deal of experimental work is being carried out, and several large schemes are under consideration."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, February 21, 1919:—

From	*Addresses*
Shanghai	Kaohwanan Wenchun West Street.
Amoy	Tantiongpo c/o Tokiocto.
Shanghai	Taituckchong Winglock Street.
Amoy	Kiewwo.
Shanghai	Kailee.
Shanghai	Captain Monkman S.S. Shantung.
Kagoshima	Kawaguchi Captain Mikuni.
Shanghai	Yeetai.
Shanghai	Gain, Hongkong Hotel.
Shanghai	Soo Ching Saoukwanyuen 512 Shihtongtauy.
Tokyo	Tongcheong.
Shanghai	Tarmycok Bowah Co. Queen Road.
Yokohama	Richard Thompson Hongkong Hotel.
Shanghai	Kienfung.
Kobe	Azancot.
Amoy	McLorn Passenger S.S. Sunhing.
Kobe	Stavrakoff Elburg.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong, February 20, 1919:—

Addresses	*From*
Fabel Motorship	
Libby Maine	Alameda California
Forsee	Manila.
Miss Vandersweep	Soerabaja.
Thompson Hongkong Hotel	Tientsin.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.....Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.
Saturdays only...Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.....Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.
Saturdays only...Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.....Every 12 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.....Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m.....Every 10 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.....Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.....Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, February 21, 1919.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/1⅞
" On demand	3/1⅞
" 30 days' sight	3/1⅞
" 4 months' sight	3/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/3
On Paris—	
On demand	406½
Credits, 4 months, sight	423½
On New York—	
On demand	74½
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	—
On Calcutta—	
Wire	nom.
On demand	—
On Singapore—	
On demand	132½
On Manila—	
On demand	151
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	143½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	44.80
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	$ 6.25 n.
Silver (per oz.)	47⅞ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	
Chinese Copper Cash	2½% pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	0 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	3½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 21st FEBRUARY, 1919.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$800/5 sa.
MARINE INSURANCE.	
Canton Ins.	$410 b.
North China Ins.	T. 124 b.
Union Ins.	$1,050 sa.
Yangtsze Ins.	$310 b.
Far Eastern	T. 26 n.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$175 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$355 sa.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$92½ b., 94 sa.
H.K. Steamboats	$20½ b., 27½ sa.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$31½ b.
Do. (Def.)	$159 sa.
Shell Transports	166/- b.
Star Ferries	$38 b., 39 sa.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$113 b., 115 sa.
Malabon Sugars	$40 b. ex cum div.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkats	T. 22½ b.
Raubs	$2.30 n.
Tronoh Mines	40/- n.
Ural Caspians	40/- n.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$114½ b., 115 sa.
H. & W. Docks	$160 s., 159/60 sa.
Shai Docks	T. 131 b.
New Engineerings	T. 24½ b.
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$101 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$90 n.
Hongkong Lands	—
Humphreys	$7 b.
Kowloon Lands	$32 b.
Land Reclamations	T. 175 n.
West Points	$68 n.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 175 b.
Kung Yiks	T. 14½ n.
Laou Kung Mows	$125 n.
Orientals	T. 59 n.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 160 n.
Yangtzepoos	T. 8½ b., 8½ sa.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$ 9 sa.
China-Borneos	$12 n.
China Lights	$5 b.
China-Providents	$8 b.
Dairy Farms	$23 n.
H.K. Electrics	$77½ sa.
Macau Do.	$32½ b.
Hongkong Ropes	$34 sa.
H.K. Tramways	$8.10 s., 8 sa.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$7.15 b.
do. (New)	$ .72 b.
Steam Laundries	$3.50 b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$12 n.
Water-boats	$12½ b.
Watsons	$6.10 b.
Powells	$9½ b.
Wiseman's	$27 b.

BANKS.

BANKS

JAPANESE POETRY PARTY.

Every year the ruling family of Japan gives an imperial poetry party, at which little poems contributed by the people are read, or at least those of the Imperial Family, and the prize winners. It would take too long to read 30,000 poems, which was about the number submitted for the party on Jan. 18. It took place in the Palace.

T. M. the Emperor and Empress, attended by the Household Minister, Lord Chamberlain, Chief Steward of the Empress's Household, Court ladies, chamberlains and other Court officials, were present. Several Princes and Princesses of the Blood, members of the Imperial Poetry Board dignitaries were in attendance.

The poem composed by the Household Minister on the subject "Snow on a Sunny Morning" was read before Their Majesties, followed by the poems composed by the members of the Poetry Board and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, each poem being read twice.

Next the poem composed by the Empress was read and then that of the Emperor, each being repeated five times by the members of the poetry board in a chorus.

The seven best poems selected from among those composed by altogether 27,822 Japanese subjects throughout the empire and abroad were also read before Their Majesties.

The poems composed by Their Majesties run as follows:

BY THE EMPEROR.

Yutaka nimo yuki zo tsumoreru
Akitsushima
Meguri no umi wa asanagi ni
shite.
[Unruffled seas surround
Our snow-clad Island Empire
This bright New Year morning.]

BY THE EMPRESS.

Aokumo niou hikake no medoka
nite
Yuki sae kasumu kono ashita
kana
[Under the cerulean sky
Genial sunshine brightens the
haze
This snowy New Year's morning.]

Those whose poems were selected from the nearly 30,000 submitted are: Mr. Hiroatsu Tachibana, Mr. Zenjiro Nakamura, Mr. Zenroku Hayashi, Mr. Manemon Takeuchi, Mr. Sohei Sawada, Miss Hatsu-ko Okatake and Miss Masuyo Takayama.

Mr. Hiroatsu Tachibana, whose poem was adjudged the best, is a ritualist in the Imperial palace. He is the second son of the former feudal lord of Yanagawa clan and younger brother of Count Tachibana. He was educated in the literary course of the Waseda University and after his graduation he taught at a middle school and a girls' high school for some years before he entered the Imperial household.

Mr. Sohei Sawada, is the father of Mr. Sojuro Sawada, head priest of the well known Komikado Jinja, Chiba prefecture, and a profound scholar in Japanese classics. One of the two ladies Miss Masuyo Takayama, is a chemist in a hospital in Beapu, Kyushu.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

YUNG SHIN, Chi., 990 tons, from Saigon, Capt. Jones, Chap Cheng, anchored.

LINDJANI, Dut., 2,952 tons, from San Francisco, Capt. Adam, J.C.J.L., Kowloon wharf No. 5.

GLENAVY, Brit., 3,207 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Roger, J.M., A28.

SAPPORO MARU, No. 6, Jap., 1,362 tons, from Nintse, Capt. Ozawa, M.B.K., B32.

NISSIN MARU, Jap., 681 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Kato, Fukukawa.

TETOROKU MARU, Jap., 3,025 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Shiratori, N.Y.K., wharf.

FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

CERF, Chi., 263 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Wong Chi On Yick, wharf.

HIRADO MARU, Jap., 885 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Tomagawa, M.B.K., B27.

TEIRESIAS, Brit., 4,821 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Riepenhausen, B. & S., A1.

HECTOR, Brit., 3,005 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Abbots, B. & S., Holt's.

COLOMBIA, Amer., 3,448 tons, from San Francisco and Manila, Capt. Follett, P.M.S.S., Kowloon.

JOSHIN MARU, Jap., 602 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Hirano, O.S.K., Wanchai.

PATRIOT, Brit., 1,605 tons, from C.W. Tao, Capt. Brum, Moller, wharf.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap., 1,267 tons, from Wuhu, Capt. Kasai, Y. Sato, B3.

CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

TANGO MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Yokohama via Nagasaki, N.Y.K.

OTARU MARU, No. 1, Jap., 4 p.m., for Bangkok, Sato.

KUEICHOW, Brit., 3 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.

LOONGSANG, Brit., 3 p.m., for Manila, J.M. & Co.

SINGAN, Brit., 5 p.m., for Shanghai, B. & S.

HIRADO MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for Canton, M.B.K.

FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

TUNG SHIN, Chi., noon, for Saigon, Chap Cheong.

SAPPORO MARU, No. 6, Jap., 6.30 a.m., for Moji, M.B.K.

NISSIN MARU, Jap., 7 a.m., for Keelung, Fukukawa.

TEIRESIAS, Brit., noon, for London via Singapore, B. & S.

GLENAVY, Brit., 6.30 a.m., for London via Cebu and Singapore, J.M.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap., 8 a.m., for Canton, Sato.

REJAZ, Brit., 6.30 a.m., for Bombay via Singapore, P. & O.

TECUMSEH, Brit., 2 p.m., for San Francisco, Standard Oil.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FEBRUARY 21.
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

FEBRUARY 22.
NORE, P. and O., from Yokohama.

FEBRUARY 23.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from London, with mail.

FEBRUARY 25.
ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 26.
SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

FEBRUARY 28.
AGAPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 3.
RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., from Japan, with mail.

MARCH 5.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., from Seattle, with mail.

MARCH 8.
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.
LAOMEDON, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 10.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

MARCH 13.
EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 15.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.
NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 19.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 23.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.
PELEUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 26.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

MARCH 29.
TELAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 21.
TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., for Nagasaki.
MISHIMA MARU, N.Y.K., for London.

FEBRUARY 22.
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., for Liverpool.
TEIRESIAS, B. and S., for London.

FEBRUARY 23.
NORE, P. and O., for London, via Marseilles.

FEBRUARY 24.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.
AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 25.
AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria.

FEBRUARY 26.
ELPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.
COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 28.
DJIPANOS, J.C.J.L., for Java.

MARCH 1.
AGAPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 2.
LAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.
AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 5.
RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.
SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 11.
HYSON, B. and S., for London.
ATREUS, B. and S. for Liverpool.

MARCH 12.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 13.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Canadian Pacific, for Vancouver.

MARCH 14.
EURYLOCHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 17.
CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 21.
SANYO MARU, T.K.K., for South America.

MARCH 22.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 24.
PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 25.
PYRRHUS, B. and S., for London.

MARCH 27.
NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 29.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

NOTICES.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr D. Abraham, Mr W. Ker, Capt. J. Adcock, Mr B. H. Van Ketel, Mr and Mrs E. G. Anderson, Mr H. Krebs, Mr & Mrs Laidlay, Mr J. Webster Baker and maid, Paymaster-Comdr. F. A. F. Banbury, R.N., Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen, Mr and Mrs Law, Mr and Mrs G. H. M. Bannerman and family, Mr and Mrs W. G. Lay, Capt. W. F. Barkus, Mrs E. Barkus, Mr & Mrs A. Leach, Mr G. W. Barton and child, Mrs E. R. Bellios, Mme. Leiria, Mr & Mrs Beuchot, Capt. & Mrs Liddell, Mr and Mrs J. E. Bingham, Miss H. Lillie, Miss Bingham, Flag Lt. T. L. Livingstone, R.N., Mr R. J. Birbeck, Mr S. Longfield, Major and Mrs G. D. Black and son, Miss Alice Lu, Mr G. Ludin, Mrs E. D. Blackburn, Mr A. H. Lunings and servant, Mr J. J. Bleeker, Mr Joseph Lupine, Mr Geo. Bradford, Capt. & Mrs Branch, Mrs M. G. Lyne, Mr G. T. Breakspear, Mr and Mrs N. MacIntyre, Mr A. W. M. Brew, Master MacIntyre, Mr W. G. Browell, Dr G. W. Mackean, Mr H. Burgett, Mr E. J. Mahon, Mr R. V. Cameron, Mr M. Mallik, Mr H. P. Cameron, Master Mallik, Mr and Mrs E. A. Carvalho, Mr Fred. B. Marshal, Mr and Mrs J. C. Clark, Mr & Mrs S. Mason, Madame de Mattos and child, Mr J. H. Coote, Mr G. Mavor, Mrs Cornelinsen, Mr J. A. McCulloch, Mr F. W. Cox, Mr and Mrs T. R. E Crockett, 3 children and nurse, Mr and Mrs H. L. McInnes, Mrs W. McIntosh, Dr and Mrs A. Meuer, Cumming, Mr and Mrs W. B. Middleton, Capt. F. M. Dillon, Mr Mirovitch, Mrs F. M. Dillon, Mr D. M. Moffat, Mrs F. E. Davis, Mr and Mrs D. B. Murray, Mr W. O. Deacon, Miss M. W. Dew, Mr and Mrs W. P. Neeson, Mr A. W. v. Dobben, Mr F. Newell, Mr K. H. Drijber, Mr J. S. Nicolson, Mr S. Dunn, Mr E. G. Norman, Madame E. Esnault, Mr Piastro, Miss E. Euanson, Mr J. N. Plummer, Mr C. W. Falk, Mr C. P. Powrie, Mr J. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs O. R. Powrie, Mrs H. H. Fox, Mr E. H. Ray, Mr T. Fuller, Miss F. Reay, Mr and Mrs C. H. Gale, Mr C. E. Seybt, Mr N. C. Galluzzi, Mr E. T. Sheaf, Mr L. Gemmeken, Capt. D. Skinner, Miss R. Haines, Miss H. F. Skinner, Capt. T. P. Hall, Mrs M. Slade, Mr and Mrs W. A. Hannibal, Capt. J. G. Smith, Mr D. J. Hanscom, Mrs W. H. Sparke, Mr S. H. Hansen, Mr & Mrs V. Steenply, Mr G. Harper, Mr H. F. Stoneham, Misses Harrison (2), Mr C. P. Templeton, Mr and Mrs G. W. Hawkins, Mrs E. Templeton, Mr P. E. Henry, Miss Stevenson, Mr and Mrs J. Heyting & 3 children, Mr A. C. Titsingh, Mr F. Travers, Mr A. Hicks, Vce-Adm. Sir F. C. T. Tudor, Mrs M. Hicks, Mr and Mrs S. E. Hodge, Mr Thos. Vint, Mr F. S. Ward, Mr A. Holgerson, Mr and Mrs E. L. Louder Watson, Capt. G. Hooker, Mr A. Shelton Hooper, Mr H. E. Watson, Mr R. E. Humphreys, Mr and Mrs T. E. Watts, Capt. and Mrs L. Hussey, Mr and Mrs J. A. Webster, Capt. R. Innes, Mrs R. E. Wearne, Miss Ireland, child and infant, Mr and Mrs M. Joblin, Mr H. S. Wilson, Mrs L. M. Joblin, Mr G. G. Wood, Mr E. M. Joseph, Mr G. Woudenberg, Mr J. J. Judah, Mr and Mrs B. Wylie, Mr and Mrs Kagin, Dr M. Kahn.

PEAK HOTEL

Capt. Allen, Major Lacey, Major Apthorpe, A.S.C., Major Leesan, Mrs Litt, Mr C. B. Bird, Mr and Mrs H. A. Matheson, Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair, Mrs Matthieson, Rev. R. A. Bundle, C.F., Mr J. Finlay Miller, Lt Mitrovitis, Capt. T. H. Butler, Mrs Moore, Mr A. J. Carter, Capt. Newman, Major Carthew, Lt.-Col. & Mrs Thursby Pelham, Mr and Mrs F. W. Cary, Mr T. L. Perkins, Mr & Mrs Cochrane, Major Patterson, Lt.-Col. E. J. Coles, Mr W. E. Roberts, Mr E. J. Coomes, Mr F. J. de Rome, Mrs Cormack, Major V. J. Scantlebury, Major Curtler, Mrs Sidford, Mrs J. S. Dobie, Mr and Mrs John Duncan, Major Slanin, Mr A. Findlay-Smith, Mr S. Evans, M.B.E., Capt. Spencer, Mr Denman Fuller, Mrs Sveen, Major Gardener, Major & Mrs Taylor, R.E., Mrs F. Goodrich, Capt. Vincent, Capt. Gurney, Major & Mrs Wakeman, Major Hodges, Mr H. du Flon Hutchison, Major Walker, Mr F. B. Johnson, Mr and Mrs F. A. Wells, Major Kendal.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Mrs F. E. Cameron, Mr T. King, Senor S. Carbo, Mr W. Lutkin, Mrs S. Carbo, Mr and Mrs E. E. Meline, Miss Carbo, Mr J. C. de Chaldie, Mr O. Murrell, Mr H. Cruy, Mr and Mrs R. Peace, Mr V. Cyra, Mr and Mrs W. Forster, Mr M. Ramos, Mr A. Rodrigues, Mr and Mrs F. E. Hamilton, Mr and Mrs H. Stephens, Mr H. J. Hennessy, Mr A. W. Weaser, Mr W. de Hoog.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unine, Vicenza, Trevise Padua, Venice and Bellune in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Frithrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, February 23.
Japan—Per MISHIMA MARU.
Europe via Negapatam—Per IYO MARU.

OUTWARD MAILS.

SUNDAY, February 23.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per SADO MARU, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per IYO MARU, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SHANSI, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, February 24.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per JOSHIN MARU, 9a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per MISHIMA MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m., Letters 9.30 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia—TJIPANAS, 10 a.m.
Bangkok—Per TJILIWONG, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per AGAMEMNON, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 25.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LINAN, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 1 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 26.
Swatow and Straits—Per TAMING, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per COLOMBIA, Registration 1.45 p.m., Letters 2.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOSHU MARU, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, February 27.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAITAN, 1 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 1.
Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 4.
Shanghai and North China—Per TEAN, 3 p.m.

VESSELS IN TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

S.S. "WENCHOW".
S.S. "TEAN".
S.S. "TIENTSIN".
S.S. "TUNGCHOW".
S.S. "HOIHOW".
S.S. "LIANGCHOW".
S.S. "HANGCHOW".
S.S. "SHANSI".
A.M.V. "MEOWAY".
S.S. "HAUROTO".
S.S. "AFRICA MARU".
S.S. "PROTESILAUS".
S.S. "TJIPANAS".

ENTERTAINMENTS.

CHINESE AND PEACE.

Observant Chinese have at last awakened to the importance of devising means to preserve the peace of the world. The election of Dr. Wellington Koo a fortnight ago as a member on the League of Nations Committee at Paris gives them much satisfaction. As a result, a movement is afoot to start a Chinese society for the study of the League of Nations in the Capital. On February 5, a preliminary meeting was held at the office of the Directorate-General of Flood Relief and Conservancy in Peking to discuss the advisability of organizing a society to spread this idea among those Chinese who are not well informed on the question. The result was the decision to form a League of Nations Association. An inauguration meeting will be held in the near future for the election of officers. The promoters of the movement are Hsiung Hsi-ling, director-general of Flood Relief and Conservancy; Wang Ta-hsieh, former Minister for Foreign Affairs; Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Tsai Yuan-pei, chancellor of the Peking Government University; Dr. Wang Chung-wei, president of the Law Codification Commission, and Liang Chang-ming, former chief secretary of the House of Representatives. In a circular inviting co-operation, the promoters said that the League of Nations alone could permanently guarantee future peace for the whole world, that its organization is now being discussed at the Paris peace conference and that China heartily endorses the movement. "As the organization of the league and the machinery for carrying out its multiplied functions and other allied problems are of unusual importance," continues the circular, "the peoples of the different nations concerned have formed societies to study them and publicly discuss their advantages and disadvantages. Our country should co-operate in the movement and abandon her past attitude of isolation. We are now proposing to form a League of Notions Association to influence public opinion in favour of the idea and exchange vie wswith similar societies in other courintes in order to be of mutual assistance."

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